EXTRA PAGES.

# Morning Oregonian.

EXTRA PAGES

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1888. NO. 8799.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO.

Nos 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers

—SOLE AGENTS—

[illegible] Cutter Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer,
Piper Heidsick Champagne, White Rock Mineral Water.

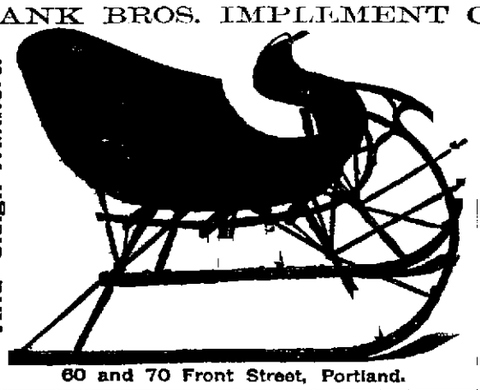
[illegible] & [illegible]

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Chiffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM, 166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

FRANK BROS. IMPLEMENT CO.



Fine Cutters. Sleighs and Sleigh-Runners.

60 and 70 Front Street, Portland.

[illegible] BLAST

[illegible]

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

FOUNDRY PIG IRON, WATER AND GAS PIPE

AND SPECIAL CASTINGS OF ALL SIZES!

ORDERS SOLICITED—FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. C. SMITH, GENERAL SUP'T.,

Office Abington Bldg., Portland, Or.

SUBURBAN HOME.

No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many bona fide purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

J. FRED CLARK & SONS, or TELFER, STEARNS & CO.,
No. 13 Stark St., No. 7 Stark St

[illegible] SCHEUER & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon

Cyrus Noble Bourbon! Old Hickory Bourbon!

Manhattan Club Bourbon!

Ex Ship BENJAMIN SEWELL from New York.

Peruvian Bitters.

Effectively Cures

MALARIAL DISEASES,

Vitalizes the System

And Arrests the Ravages of the Dreadful Alcohol Habit, DIPSOMANIA.

For sale by all Druggists and Wine Merchants.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

Bavarian Beer.

BREWERY:

Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill Orders left at mill or in the box at Hoss Bakes will be promptly attended. W. L. M. [illegible]

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

In superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

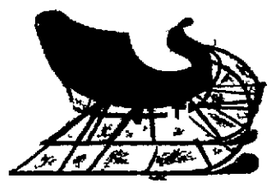
Staver & Walker

NEW MARKET BLOCK

Portland Oregon

HEADQUARTERS FOR

SLEIGHS & CUTTERS



BOB SLEDS,

Sleigh Runner Attachments,
Snow Vehicles of All Kinds

Our Prices the Lowest!

Quality Considered

CATALOGUES MAILED FREE.

STAVER & WALKER.

E. E. PROWELL,

THE LEADING

SOUTH PORTLAND

DRUGGIST,

COR. FIRST & MARKET STS.

HOW I SUFFERED.

Seventeen years from a Skin Disease Could not walk or dress myself A mass of disease from head to foot Cured in eight weeks by the Cuticura Remedies

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face A physician was called He said nothing was the cause he prescribed something medicine but the sores spread to my ears and head Another M D was called He professed to know all about the case called it King's Evil and prescribed gunpowder brimstone and lard mixed into a salve but the disease continued They could not do anything with it Another prescribed horse radish flour another I used poultices No relief in fact nothing could be done for me The disease continued unabated it spread to my arms and legs till I was literally one mass of corruption with a ton of flesh on a pillow my head affected so that I lost all control of them, and was utterly helpless My mother would have to lift me out of bed I could get around the house on my hands and feet but I could not get my clothes at all and had to be a sort of dressing gown My hair had all to third down or fallen off and my head face and ears were one scab and I had to have a towel to tie my head all up in to save it to keep the flies off My parents consulted a physician and doctor after doctor in Chicago (the latter pinhole before me to let me see my food and He sitch Canada) He said he could do nothing for me He wanted to cut the sinews of my legs so that I could walk but would not let him for I did get better I would have no control of them.

The disease continued in this way till I was seventeen years old and one day (January 1878) I read an account of the Cuticura Remedies In brief but my case was exactly that I thought as a last resort to give them a trial

When I first applied them I was all raw and bleeding from scratching myself but I went to sleep almost immediately something I had not done for years the effect was so soothing

In about two weeks I could stand straight but not walk I was so weak but by days I was rapidly well As near as I can judge the Cuticura Remedies cured me in about six (6) weeks and up to this date (five years from January 1878) I have been perfectly well and have had the least sign of the disease reappearing in me

W. J. McDONALD

Ex. Sheriff of Cook Co. Chicago Ill. June 30 '87

Sold everywhere Price Cuticura, 50c. Soap, 25c. Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. Boston, Mass.

Send for How to Cure Skin Diseases 64 pages 50 Illustrations and 100 Testimonials.

PIMPLES black heads red rough chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP

IT STOPS THE PAIN.

Aching Muscles Back Hips and Joints, and all Pain Inflammation and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster The first and only pain-subduing plaster 25 cents

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane generally originating in the nasal passages and maintaining its stronghold in the head From this point it sends forth a poisonous stench and through the digestive organs ruins the blood and produces other troubles some more dangerous even than itself

TRY THE CURE

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists by mail registered 60 cents. ELY BROS. Owego N. Y.

"CHEAPER THAN BRISTLES," WHY?

The American Analyst of New York answers

"Each Felt Polisher lasts from One to Three Weeks and then can be replaced. The handle and Metal Loop are almost indestructible so that from an economical standpoint the Felt Brush is not One Tenth as Dear as Any Other."

HORSEY MF'G Co., Utica, N. Y.

At all Druggists.

WEATHERSTRIPS—TO KEEP OUT the cold Winds GORDON, Builder, 186 Third, near Taylor. Office

SAXON'S

Two hundred different Styles to select from Elegant

Cards. each.

Worth double the price we ask for them.

Special Lot

Silk and Velvet Scarfs, in Persian, Turkish patterns, the finest which we will sell for

$1.00 each.

GREAT

[illegible]

Y NOVELTIES

Two hundred different select from Elegant

. eacn.

orth double the price ask for them.

cia. Lot

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$1.00 each.

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cold, and our Overcoat complete, and has big It. Take a look at our rest and most complete fered. Prices $10 to pecial lines at

TO $20

ains. Look in our cor- It draws the crowd.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS.

52 & 54 Front St., Portland, Or.

& MORRISON'S

S PRICELESS.

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& MALCOLM

and Eye-Glasses. e Northwest wears they are absolutely spectacle-proof. Lenses guaranteed to suit each particular case. s are required too your fitting to be absolutely perfect an instrument to measure with is the most complete, the best that od and is the only one in use in the great amount of importance to REED & MALCOLM, Scientific Opticians, 74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

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R & GRAN

[illegible] 172 Third st., near Washington

Morrison Sts.

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[illegible] 172 Third st., near Washington

## THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

### The Senate Again Takes Up the Tariff Bill.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

The House Resumes Consideration of the Direct Tax Bill—An Inquiry About Silver—An Extra Session Probable

WASHINGTON Dec 6—A statement from the directors of the mint in response to Senator Stewart's resolution of last session as to the amount of silver bullion offered monthly to the government since 1878, was presented and ordered printed

A communication from the secretary of state with a certified copy of the final ascertainment of the vote for presidential electors in Kansas was presented

The presiding officer asked the opinion of the senate (this being an entirely new proceeding) as to the disposition to be made of the papers whether they should be entered on the journal or placed in the archives of the senate Finally the matter was referred to the committee on privileges and elections

Numerous bills were introduced and referred including one by Stewart to open to actual settlers abandoned military reservation in Nevada Manderson for the establishment of a national biological laboratory and by Blair to organize a bureau of information relating to employments occupations want means of livelihood and homes

THE TARIFF BILL

The senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill beginning with earthenware and glassware

McPherson said to his mind the rates of duties provided in the senate bill was an increase on the existing rates of more than 10 per cent His own state was largely interested in those industries but he did not believe they needed the amount of protection proposed The Mills bill he thought accorded to them all the protection they needed

Plumb called attention to the paragraph as to silvered glass (No 115) and said such glass was largely used by furniture manufacturers and was almost entirely of foreign make because the silvering of such glass in the United States was not durable The duty added two or three dollars to the cost of a bureau and if the article were not made in this country he did not see why the duty should not be reduced

Allison did not know why such glass could not be properly silvered in the United States and suggested that it might be on account of the duty being too low, it being only equal to 10 per cent ad valorem

The senate then proceeded to consideration of schedule C, relating to metals Plumb called attention to the paragraph as to beams girders and joists spoke of iron and steel combinations in this country and instanced the cases of the government building at Wichita and the state house of Texas, where a large saving could have been effected by contracting for such work abroad He moved to amend by reducing the rate from 1 1/2 cents per pound to 8-10 cent

Harris moved to put the rate at 6-10 cent

Allison opposed Harris's amendment, saying it went to the root of the whole iron and steel schedule He had no doubt if the present rate was maintained competition would be sufficient in a short time to break down prices

Aldrich Reagan Harris Hoar Butler Plumb and Payne continued the discussion but no vote was taken on the pending amendments and the bill was laid aside the progress for the day being about eight pages Adjourned until Monday

THE DIRECT TAX BILL

Its Consideration Begun by the House—Its Provisions

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Iorm il notice of the resignation of Perry Belmont to accept the ministry to Spain was received

The report of the committee on the president's message referring its parts to appropriate committees was received

The house then went into committee of the whole Springer in the chair on the direct tax bill

Caswell explained that the purpose of the bill was to refund to the states and individuals who paid the tax that portion of the direct tax which was collected He said the bill carried $15 225 000 This did not include the 15 per cent commission of the states or parties who paid the taxes The amount to be canceled now uncollected is $2 562 000 He sent to the clerk's desk and had read a series of amendments which he proposed to offer at the proper time The first refunds the cotton tax the second permits persons who paid tax to bring suit in the court of claims to recover the amount paid, the third revives the right of proceeding in the court of claims under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property act and the fourth directs the secretary of the treasury in making payment and settlement of direct tax to take into account and set off any amount due by any state to the United States under the act of June 23 1836 To regulate deposits of public money

After some further debate Police of Tennessee sent to the clerk's desk and had read, for the information of the house, a proposed amendment refunding the cotton tax, and one providing that such amount as cannot be paid to the persons who paid the tax shall be turned over to the school fund of the states interested

Pending further debate the committee rose and the house adjourned

AN INQUIRY ABOUT SILVER

An Answer Returned by the Director of the Mint.

WASHINGTON Dec 6—The secretary of the treasury in response to Senator Stewart's resolution of inquiry to-day transmitted to the senate a statement from the director of the mint showing the amount of silver bullion purchased each month since 1878, the price paid and from whom purchased

To that part of the senate's resolution of inquiry asking if India council bills in London enter into the determination to any extent of what is market price of silver bullion in the United States the secretary replied

I have the honor to state that the quotations of India council bills in London enter so far into the determination of the market price of silver bullion in the United States as these quotations enter into the market price of silver bullion in London the market price in London determining as is well known the current market price in all other parts of the world with minute differences as affected by the cost of transportation of silver bullion to London

AN EXTRA SESSION PROBABLE

It May Be Needed to Pass the Tariff Bill and Admit Territories

WASHINGTON Dec 6—A thorough canvass of the republican members of both houses has been made as to the advisability of an extra session of the fifty first congress for tariff revision or division and admission to statehood of Dakota and statehood for other territories or for both purposes The feeling is almost unanimous that an extra session is inevitable if a tariff bill is not adopted by both branches of this congress and more than half of the republicans favor an extra session on the territorial question alone Assuming that there is to be no tariff legislation and that the territories are not to be admitted this session an extra session in April can be looked for

There are a number of reasons that point to this and strong arguments are used to convert senators and representatives who are opposed to it The very first reason presented is the necessity for early organization of the house because of the very small majority There is no longer any disputing that. Judge Payson, one of the strongest members from Illinois, expressed the general feeling when he said that he expected the new congress to meet in April, that they could pass substantially the senate tariff bill which would be disposed of by the senate this session Of course it would have to pass the new senate again that they would admit South Dakota Montana and Washington territory and pass an enabling act for North Dakota and that they would perfect some general pension legislation before the regular session in December

A NOVEL PROPOSAL

Bureaus of Information Relating to Employment Wants Homes Etc

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Senator Blair introduced a bill to day providing that there shall be established by the president on recommendation of the commissioner of labor throughout the United States in geographical sections which shall not be a population of not less than 100 000 nor more than 200 000 inhabitants bureaus of information relating to employment occupations wants means of livelihood and homes Provision is made for the publication at least once a month of an abstract giving the information collected and for giving free of charge any information specifically asked for by any citizen of the United States

It is also made the duty of the chiefs of the bureaus to make known throughout their districts instances of extreme poverty hardship and distress without needless exposure of the names of the parties and also to report the same to the commissioner of labor who shall report such information briefly to congress with the recommendation of such means of relief as may seem to him to be wise and necessary

It is made the duty of bureaus of information to make special inquiry in relation to the conditions wants and necessities of women and children and to publish the results of their investigations with a view to arousing and directing charitable or other effort and thereby securing employment home education and such other relief as each case may require

The presidents and heads of departments are required to give employment on public works only to American citizens and to give the preference in employment to persons resident in the county of the work to be done

A COMPLAINT FROM SWINEFORD

The Coal Trade at Sitka in the Hands of a Monopoly.

WASHINGTON Dec 6—A P Swineford governor of Alaska in a letter to the secretary of the interior represents that through what he believes to have been to say the least an absurd decision of the late judge of the United States court for Alaska, private parties have secured possession of the government wharf at Sitka and now monopolize the coal trade He says vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company refuse to land coal for anybody but the parties in possession of the wharf and they in consequence are able to extort exorbitant prices The governor asks that the revenue officer stationed there be authorized to supply the civil authorities with coal at cost The letter has been referred to the navy department

CHINESE MERCHANTS.

The Collectors of Customs May Use Their Discretion in Issuing Certificates

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Assistant Secretary Maynard in a letter to the collector of customs at San Francisco says While Chinese merchants are not affected by the Chinese exclusion act, the department must decline to issue instructions in regard to the manner of identifying Chinese merchants on their arrival in the United States He says also, in regard to the department's previous instructions relating to certificates which may "for convenience" be issued to Chinese persons other than laborers that the collector has full authority to disregard them especially so in view of his information that such certificates are fraudulently used by Chinese laborers

LORD MOUNTMORRIS DEATH

A Witness in the Parnell Case Tells How the Murder Was Committed

LONDON Dec 6 Upon the reassembling of the Parnell commission Patrick Molloy arrested in Dublin for refusing to obey a subpoena calling upon him to give evidence was brought before the justice who committed him to prison A laborer named Burke was called He stated that at the meetings in Clonbar of that branch of the league it was decided that Lord Mountmorris should be done away with It was also proposed to do away with Lynch On the day of the murder a member of the league named Sweeney asked witness to assist in killing Lord Mountmorris but witness refused On the evening of that day another member told witness that he expected Lord Mountmorris to be put away that night Witness afterward promised Sweeney Mulroe, Fallon and Murphy all members of the league he might assist them in doing away with Lord Mountmorris but he suddenly missed them Later in the night he saw Mulroe, who had been wounded in the hand Mulroe said he had done away with Lord Mountmorris

On cross examination witness said he could not swear who was at the branch of the league at Clonbar before the murder It was some kind of a branch but it might have been a secret society The same which witness was a member of fourteen or fifteen years ago He promised he might assist in the murder, because he did not like to give a bad answer, but he could not say his promise was given owing to the oath he had taken

NEW FISHERIES REGULATIONS

Applicable to the Pacific Coast of the Canadian Possessions

OTTAWA Dec 6—New fisheries regulations for the Pacific coast have been substituted for those adopted in 1878 The new regulations provide first that fishing for salmon without license from the minister of marine and fisheries shall be prohibited in all waters of British Columbia except by Indians with drift nets or spearing for their own use Drifting with salmon nets is confined to tidal waters No salmon nets of any kind shall be used for salmon in fresh waters Drift nets shall not be so fixed as to obstruct more than one third of any river Fishing for salmon shall be discontinued from 6 A M Saturday to 6 A M the following day During such close time no fishing apparatus shall be set or used Penalties are provided for violating this provision Parties interested must file a description of the tackle used and obtain license All salmon nets and fishing boats must have the name of the owners marked on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the same during the fishing season on which shall be visible without taking up the nets Violation involves forfeiture The minister of marine and fisheries shall determine the number of boats seines nets and fishing apparatus to be used in any of the waters of British Columbia

No one shall fish for, or catch or kill trout from October 15 to March 1 Indians may at at any time catch or kill trout for their own use only but not for sale or traffic

THE MAHDI DEFEATED

Two Powerful Tribes Refuse to Assist in the Siege of Suakim

SUAKIM Dec 6—Reports from Massowah state that the powerful Beni Amirs tribes have deserted the mahdi and refused to assist in the siege of Suakim English troops defeated the rebels, and other tribes will also probably desert

A Swordsman Wants to Fight Mitchell

NEW YORK Dec 6—Capt James Daly the swordsman wants to fight Charley Mitchell He said in the office of a sporting paper this afternoon that he would give Mitchell $1000 to stand before him eight rounds Queensberry rules

A Horrible Death

PLYTH Ont Dec 6—Michael Dwyer's house was burned this morning Mrs. Dwyer, her daughter and three grandchildren were burned to death.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the distinguished route for all points East Office, No. 2 Washington street

## FOR THE NORTHWEST.

### An Outline of Congressman Hermann's Programme.

MEASURES THAT HE WILL PUSH.

Pension and Postal Notes—A Call For Information—The New Navy Yard Will Probably Be To Puget Sound

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Commenting upon prospective work for Oregon Representative Hermann says that his attention will be chiefly confined to measures introduced in the last session of congress and still pending as unfinished business The chief of these which remain pending is the Indian depredation bill providing for a final adjustment of spoliation claims This passed the house and is now before the senate where it was not considered at the close of the last session Then come bills for light house and life saving stations at the mouths of the Siuslaw and Coquille rivers public building bills for Portland and Salem appropriation of arms for the Oregon militia which passed through the house last session, but which was not then considered by the senate bill forfeiting the Northern Pacific railroad land grant between Wallula and Portland which passed the house and is now in conference between the two houses wagon road land forfeiture bills pensions to Oregon Indian war survivors and the Indian war debt

The bill allowing second homestead entries where the original entries were not consummated which passed congress but which was not approved by the president will also be reconsidered at this session The project for a boat railway on the Columbia river at the dalles may be considered Here however in the event of success the danger of veto is great in view of the president's well known reluctance to authorize expenditures for internal improvements

NORTHWESTERN NOTES

Pensions and Postoffices—A Call For Information

WASHINGTON Dec 6—An increase of pension has been granted to Charles J Fox Seattle

A railway postoffice service has been established on the line of the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound shore railroads, between Seattle and Tacoma W T

The following fourth class postmasters have been commissioned At Eola Or Sylvester Wilson at Jewell Or Charles A Bottom and at Riparia W T Henry Carstens

A CALL FOR INFORMATION

WASHINGTON Dec 6—In the senate to day Senator Mitchell introduced a resolution which was agreed to directing the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate copies of the settlement between the United States and Oregon on account of the sum of $70 268 appropriated by congress to pay the Modoc war claims also a statement of the 15 per cent of Oregon's quota of the direct tax and a settlement of the 5 per cent claims on account of cash sales of public lands

THE NEW NAVY YARD

It Will Probably Be Located on Puget Sound

WASHINGTON, Dec 6—Commodore Stockton who, with Capt. Dahan and Commodore Hester constitute the board appointed by the secretary of the navy to select a site for a navy yard on the Northwest coast, stated to-day that the board would probably start within the next ten days to examine the Pacific coast for that purpose The coasts of Oregon and Washington territory will be thoroughly examined for an eligible location Five sites selected will probably be on Puget Sound or thereabouts

HARRISON'S INAUGURATION

It Comes One Hundred Years After That of Washington

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Already hotel keepers are besieged with applications for rooms during inauguration next March The inauguration committee have collected upwards of $46 000 Many inquiries are made of the inauguration of Gen Harrison will be a centenary one as in 1789 100 years before Gen Washington was inaugurated as the first president of the United States This is a fact that has escaped notice in all the arrangements so far made for the inauguration ceremonies A citizen speaking of the matter suggested that the fact of its being a centenary should be stamped in some way on the character of the celebration He thought the designs for the ball ticket and invitations should commemorate the fact and that the decorations should also have that in view

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS

The Republican National Committee

WASHINGTON Dec 6—The republican national executive committee at its session to day discussed the propriety of establishing permanent national headquarters in this city in the building now occupied by the committee No decision however has yet been reached The question of prospective contests in West Virginia and other states has not been discussed by the committee Whatever interests the national committee have in these disputed districts are being looked after by Chairman Quay who has thus far made no report to the committee

A Mystery of the Treasury

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Another irregularity has been discovered in the treasury department arising from the mysterious disappearance between the receiving office and the sealing division of ten uncut sheets of legal tenders each containing four notes of the denomination of $5 and representing $200 in all While it is possible the sheets were mislaid and may be recovered it is more than possible they were abstracted by some one familiar with the method of handling them The notes will readily pass for money, for they lack only the treasury seal

Mrs James Brown Potter Robbed

WASHINGTON Dec 6—While Mrs James Brown Potter who is playing an engagement here was absent at the theater last night a man was discovered in her room He was arrested and taken to police headquarters When searched the officers found in his pockets nearly $2000 worth of diamonds and jewelry which he had taken from Mrs Potter's room Mrs Potter this morning appeared in the police court and identified the stolen property

Illness of Bancroft

WASHINGTON Dec 6—George Bancroft the aged historian has been confined to his house for four weeks He continues to see friends but anything like continual intellectual effort he does not find easy at the present time and it is doubtful whether he will be able in future to pursue the historical writing upon which he is now engaged

For the Free Coinage of Silver

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Senator Reagan to day introduced a bill for the free coinage of silver It provides that all holders of silver bullion of the value of $50 or more shall be entitled to have it coined into standard silver dollars of 412½ grains troy to the dollar upon the same terms and conditions as gold is now coined for private holders

The Pension Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON Dec 6—The pension appropriation bill has been completed by a subcommittee of the house appropriation committee to day and will be reported to the full committee to-morrow It appropriates $81 767 000, or $1 200 less than last year's bill

For the Study of Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

WASHINGTON, Dec 6.—Senator Manderson to-day introduced a bill for the establishment of a national patho-biological laboratory at Washington for the study and investigation of the nature and cause of contagious and infectious diseases which threaten and endanger the health of the people and the live stock interests of the country The laboratory is to be under the general supervision of the surgeon general of the marine hospital service, and under special direction of two directors, one of whom shall be skilled in human and the other in animal diseases A chemist distinguished for learning is also to be employed An appropriation of $300 000 is made for the purchase of the necessary apparatus and appliances

Arms For California Students

WASHINGTON Dec 6 The secretary of war has issued an order to furnish the California State University with 100 additional stands of arms and equipments for the use of students Only 100 stands of arms have heretofore been issued to the university and that was found to be insufficient

Senator Beck's Condition

WASHINGTON Dec 6—While Senator Beck's condition is improved somewhat it is not probable that he will be in his seat in the senate this session He contemplates passing the winter in Aiken S C

Think Blaine Will Accept.

WASHINGTON Dec 6 Five of Maine's representatives and senators say Blaine should and will be offered the secretaryship of state and that he will probably accept it.

An Appointment.

WASHINGTON Dec 6—Joseph A Walker, private secretary to Assistant Secretary Thompson has been appointed an agent of the treasury department at Denver Col

Enlarging the Presidential Term

WASHINGTON Dec 6—In the senate Butler introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment enlarging the presidential term to six years tabled

RAILROAD NOTES

The Trunk Lines.

NEW YORK Dec 6—At a meeting of the joint committee of the trunk lines to-day a resolution was adopted stating that it is believed that certain lines have resumed the payment of commissions for the sale of passenger tickets and recommending the executive committee to proceed without delay to lay the subject before the managing officers of all such lines and endeavor by every reasonable means to secure assurances from them that they will immediately discontinue and hereafter refrain from such payments.

Another Bridge Across the Missouri.

SIOUX CITY Dec 6.—The new Chicago & Northwestern railway bridge which was formally opened and tested at this point yesterday makes the seventeenth bridge now spanning the Missouri river The bridge is a Pratt truss and has four main spans, each 400 feet long and fifty four feet above the water The length of the bridge and approaches is four miles

Dissatisfied Directors

NEW YORK Dec 6—It transpires that at a meeting of the directors of the Missouri Pacific yesterday much dissatisfaction was expressed with the condition of affairs in the Southwest An order was passed for an immediate restoration of rates and a conference with other roads looking to the end of the disastrous war

Depew Says Rates Will Be Restored.

NEW YORK Dec 6—Chauncey M Depew to-night said west bound rates would soon be restored, and that in all probability notice of a change would be sent out within a week.

A Drug Trust That Fell Through.

CHICAGO Dec 6—The *Daily News* asserts that the real object of the meeting of druggists of Chicago St. Louis Peoria and other points in this city Tuesday was to form a drug trust but that it failed through the refusal of a Chicago wholesale house to enter the combination A member of the firm in question is quoted as saying to a reporter

Overtures were made to us to go into the combine the secret purpose of which was to control the drug market and raise prices. We believe in the freest competition and the manipulators knew if we did not join them the scheme would fail for the retail druggists would boycott any firm known to have favored the formation of a trust to inflate prices"

Five Novelists Form a Pool.

NEW YORK Dec 6—The *Mail and Express* says Joaquin Miller Edward Everett Hale, Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson and Franklin Pike have agreed to write five associated works of fiction to appear in January. The profits of the publication will be equally divided Joaquin Miller writes with the glorious sunlit bay of San Francisco in sight, and that is the scene being used in his story, which will be one of the early California days Hale will locate his story in New England Thompson in Bay St Louis, and Pike writes about New York city

Ex Gov Foster in the Dark

NEW YORK Dec 6—Ex Gov Foster of Ohio who is here confirms the general idea that Harrison is not giving any one his confidence concerning the formation of his cabinet Foster was asked about Sherman's chances He answered We do not know Harrison's intentions We have not made as many cabinets in Ohio as have been manufactured in New York

Victims of Coal Gas.

TONAWANDA N Y Dec 6—A neighbor, attracted by the neighing of a horse in the barn of John Christgan last evening found the animal suffering from hunger Thinking something was wrong he burst in the door of the house and discovered Christgan dead and his wife unconscious in bed The house was full of coal gas

Stockholders Demand Recognition.

NEW YORK Dec 6—The stockholders in the Silver King Mining Company to-day appointed a committee of three to take steps towards demanding recognition for the eastern stockholders at the meeting in January A change was demanded About 50 000 shares were represented at the meeting

National Reform Association.

PITTSBURG Dec 6—The National Reform Association met this afternoon Representatives were present from all parts of the United States including many well known personages Hon Felix A Brunot who has been president of the association for five years presided Several addresses were read

The Tennessee Contest

CHATTANOOGA Tenn Dec 6—A special from Nashville says Gov Taylor was enjoined to-day from issuing a certificate of election to H Clay Evans republican congressman elect in the Third Tennessee district The petitioners charged fraud on the part of the republicans

Crushed by a Falling Wall

BUFFALO Dec 6—The front of Henry Shihi's malt house fell out this afternoon, and Anthony Anse and Fred Meyer were buried in the ruins The former was rescued slightly injured Meyer was dead when found

Valuable Horses

NEW YORK Dec. 6—The sale of a portion of Dwyer Bros' stable was begun to-day The following prices were realized Tea Tray, $2400 Fallston, $3900 Prospect $500 Hemlock, $535 Paris, $350

More Fighting Talk

PHILADELPHIA Dec 6—Dominick McCaffrey has challenged John L Sullivan for a fight to a finish London prize ring rules, within two months at or near New York

Maine's Official Vote

AUGUSTA Dec 6 The official vote of the state is as follows Harrison 74 Cleveland 50 481 Fisk 2691 Streeter 1344 Harrison's plurality 23 2

Death of a Distiller

LOUISVILLE Ky Dec 6 W H McBrayer, a well known distiller of Lawrenceburg, died to night of paralysis

Use of the Tansill punch for the purity of the air, the glow of the rose and the flush of health, combine in Horton's Condition Powder

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# NORTHWESTERN NEWS.

## Mysterious Disappearances at Walla Walla and Seattle.

### THE REVOLVER IN BAKER COUNTY

Work Still Progressing on the Oregon Pacific Extension With No Snow in the Mountains—A Heavy Failure

WALLA WALLA Dec 6—On Saturday November 24 Alexander Miller president of Pasco entered in company with C M Coleman a merchant of the same town and cashed at Baker & Hoyer's bank a bill of exchange on the First National bank of Hoiton Kan for $300 He topped at the city hotel and paid for his dinner since which time he has not been seen and although diligent search has been made by friends for the past three days no trace of him has been found He stated to Coleman that he was engaged to drive a saw for a mill many miles from here and would be home next day C M Jones is here from Pasco searching for Hayes who is age is 37 He has a sandy complexion is five feet seven inches tall is a mechanic and has been working in a shipyard at Pasco all summer He has a wife at Pasco with a five-days-old babe and a six year old boy who is nearly crazy The man was of sound mind with no family difficulty and his absence excites apprehension that he was foully dealt with Since his absence exchange for several hundred dollars has arrived at his address at Pasco Local detectives will be put to work at once on the case

### FROM SEATTLE

**Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Girl —The Postoffice Case**

SEATTLE Dec 6—Murdock and Graham creditors of James W Smith proprietor of the Bijou theater which was closed Tuesday night by Sheriff Cochrane during the progress of the performance and which has since opened up again to-day applied to Judge Boyle for an order for Smith to show cause why the theater is not closed The order was granted and Smith will appear in court to-morrow

Lucy Bland 12 years old daughter of one of the ranchers on the Duwamish stepped from the house into the darkness last night and has not been heard of since Search was instituted for her shortly afterwards and resumed to-day Her tracks have been discovered along a trail by the river and it is feared that she has fallen in and been drowned

Dynamite was used in the harbor to-day in the endeavor to raise the body of Mate Samuel Loomer of the brigantine Lucas missing since Sunday and supposed to have been drowned The efforts were fruitless Capt Christensen is inclined to think Loomey was shanghaied

Mr and Mrs D T Denny to-day presented to the Denny school a handsome piano in remembrance of their daughter Anna who died last summer while on a trip East

Prof Van Tassel the aeronaut is here and is making another balloon with which to ascend from the middle of the harbor when it is completed

Leander Lambert a young man aged 19 died suddenly at the Concord house this morning His father is somewhere in California and efforts are being made to reach him by telegraph

Thomas Byrne who was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money from the Spokane Falls postoffice falsely representing himself to be the father Evans was arraigned before Commissioner Emery to-day and the case continued until to-morrow pending the arrival of the inspector from Portland Evans furnished bonds and was released Evans denies emphatically that he was ever in Spokane Falls and declares it was a mere coincidence of names that led to his arrest He claims to have moved with his family last April from Stanton Dak coming via the Canadian Pacific He has since been chopping wood at Ross station near Seattle

### WALLA WALLA NEWS ITEMS

**Deep Interest Shown in the Moody Meetings—Railroad Matters—Etc**

WALLA WALLA Dec 6—Never in the history of the city has there been such interest manifested as is now existing in regard to the Moody meetings As early as 6 o clock the streets each side of the opera house are densely packed with people waiting the opening of the doors At that time enough people are in waiting to fill a building four times as large This afternoon the meeting was attended by a crowded house and this morning's prayer meeting by almost as many The excitement with many approaches frenzy, some hardly stopping long enough to eat their meals People in going to the meetings almost run Men holding the hands of women fairly drag them along Everything thus far inside the house has been temperate and common place the desire seems mostly to see Moody rather than any expectation to receive benefit from attending the meetings What the real effect will be remains to be seen

The Dayton board of trade is at work securing a right of way in anticipation of the Oregon & Washington Territory road coming there Mr Hunt is in receipt of a proposition from the Colfax people to build to their town

Probably the most numerously attended wedding ever held here was that of Miss Lizzie Justice and Thomas Hamilton, celebrated this evening

Three men arrested for robbing old man Wills Monday night have been sent to jail The evidence was conclusive

### CRIME IN BAKER COUNTY.

**A Shooting Affray in Which Both Men Are Wounded**

BAKER CITY Dec 6—Last night the jury in the case of the State vs Arthur Hallam, for the murder of Bud Douglas at Cracker City last September returned a verdict of manslaughter The attorneys for the defense had but one exception to the ruling of Judge Lee and will appeal the case Hallam will be sentenced next Saturday

Judge Ison is confined to his room with sickness and Judge Lee is holding court

Charles Hendricks clerk in the Arlington hotel and the porter had a difficulty this evening resulting in Hendricks being shot through the body a little porter through the arm Hendricks is dangerously wounded

### FROM TACOMA

**The Street Railway System of the City—A New Enterprise**

TACOMA Dec 6—As mentioned some days ago the street railway system of this city now controlled by Nelson Bennett has been enlarged by the introduction into the corporation of Henry Villard, Paul Schulze D H Louderback and T F Oakes The signing of papers and the final conclusion of arrangements were perfected to-day The system to be employed is the Sprague electric It is said this system has been proved successful in the East where it has been subjected to the severest tests

The county commissioners to-day made a lease to the city of sections 16 and 36 for park purposes as recommended by Mayor Drum The rent to be paid by the city is $100 per annum But it is understood the city have the preference in the right to purchase when the territory is admitted as a state

### SEATTLE BOARD OF TRADE.

**A General Opposition to Amalgamation With the Chamber of Commerce**

SEATTLE, W T, Dec 6—The board of trade at its session to-night considered at length the question of consolidation with the chamber of commerce which has been agitating the two organizations for some time

A general opposition to the proposed amalgamation was developed and it became evident that the board was not then willing to join the two bodies

A proposition was finally submitted and carried that the matter be referred to a committee which shall meet a like committee already appointed by the chamber and discuss the project A meeting will be held to-morrow afternoon

### FROM ALBANY

**No Show Yet to Ship Work on the Oregon Pacific Extension—Notes**

ALBANY, Or., Dec 6—A slight change has been made in the line of the Oregon Pacific railroad on that portion of the road eastward being constructed by O'Conner & Barr The line is run deeper into the mountain side in order to prevent landslides in winter The contract for this work has been let to the same contractors It will require about as much work as that portion of their contract already completed Abe Hackleman one of the directors of the road who returned to-day from Eastern Oregon coming across the mountains says there is little or no snow on the summit It is expected work on the tunnel will be prosecuted by Myers & Co until late in the season

For several weeks the Linn county treasury has been empty and the county was compelled to borrow $2,500 for running expenses About $8000 in taxes collected by the sheriff has been turned over to the treasurer and the county again is in funds

The Grand Army of the Republic post of this city is in this local talent will play the Confederate Spy at the opera house on the 15th inst

Wm Mair agent of the Oregon Pacific railroad is home during a few days visit to his relatives

### FROM SALEM

**Illness of Two Representative Men Work in the State Printer's Office**

Hon G W Webb state treasurer is quite ill

Adam Grence aged 15 had his right hand badly injured by its coming into contact with a slabsaw he was running at the Capital Lumbering Company's mill to-day

Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state by the Chilcott Canning Company The incorporators are David Morgan Hugh Murray B A S Colberg object to engage in the various lines industries of the kind of the Pacific coast capital stock $20,000 divided into 200 shares of $100 each, principal office Astoria

Hon D J Pendleton ex representative of Marion county is at the point of death from typhoid fever at his home near Butteville Advices received here to night are to the effect that all hope for his recovery has been given up

G W Gray of Grant county to-day brought two prisoners to the penitentiary Charley a Chinaman for one year for trespass and Peter Van Raspin one year for larceny He leaves to morrow for Lake county via Linkville to serve papers in an appeal case The round trip from Canyon City the county seat of Grant county to Lakeview and return will require over twenty five days constant travel

State Printer Baker has a full force at work in his office on the various biennial reports of the state officers bonds and commissions to the legislative assembly Reports now on hand are those of the secretary of state superintendent of public instruction state treasurer state board of agriculture regents of the agricultural college regents of the state university fish commissioners, pilot commissioners and railroad commissioners In addition to this the office is now turning out the District Clerk's Book of Record compiled and arranged by Superintendent McElroy to correspond with a uniform series of school blanks authorized by the last session of the legislature

### SUPREME COURT

**Adjourned Till Monday—The Docket for Next Week**

SALEM Dec 6—Supreme court J F Lenton appellant vs Rodney Scott respondent appeal from Lane county argued and submitted

The court has adjourned to Monday following is the docket for next week

Monday, Dec 10, J W Batcheler respondent vs Wm Davis, appellant appeal from Marion county

Tuesday Dec 11 John F Rhotan appellant, vs W F Mendenhall respondent, appeal from Marion county

Wednesday Dec 12 J L Bealey respondent vs T F Graves, appellant appeal from Lamhill county

Thursday Dec 13 Thomas Canfield, appellant vs W B Clark respondent, appeal from Polk county

**A Citizens Ticket**

ELLENSBURG W T Dec 6—At a large mass meeting of citizens of Ellensburg tonight W R Abrams cashier of Snipe & Co's bank was unanimously nominated for mayor The following were nominated for the council E F Wilson J B Fogarty J McCarthy I Leonhard and C Palmer for marshal, John R Wallace

**Failure of a Colfax Merchant.**

COLFAX W T Dec 6—P A Breyman made an assignment to-day in favor of I R Dawson His local indebtedness will reach $25 000

### THE ADMISSION QUESTION.

**A Claim That the Republicans Will Oppose the Wishes of Dakota.**

NEW YORK, Dec 5—The *Evening Sun's* Washington special says A prominent citizen of Dakota says there is very little prospect of that territory being admitted as a state either during this session of congress or the next. The territory contains enough inhabitants to warrant its being cut into two states and that is the desire of a majority of its people They want the territory divided on the forty-sixth parallel This would give the republicans four more senators and two representatives. But the interests of the proposed new states would be largely in favor of tariff reform and it is not likely that protection, that is the predominant element of the republican party, will be in a hurry to weaken its hold on the senate in admitting four new senators who would be adverse to its ideas

THE STATEHOOD CONVENTION

JAMESTOWN, Dak, Dec 5—The North Dakota statehood convention was called to order at 2 P M, and after some wrangling ex-Gov Gilbert A Pierce was elected chairman, and delivered an address detailing the claims of Dakota to division and admission.

JAMESTOWN Dec 6—At the statehood convention last evening resolutions were adopted favoring the division of Dakota territory, on the 47th parallel, and the immediate admission of the northern portion into the union as North Dakota. In case the present congress fails to provide for admission, the president elect is requested to call a special session of congress for the purpose South Dakota Montana and Washington are respectfully invited to co operate with a committee chosen to arrange for an interterritorial convention which will probably be called at Helena, Montana

THE MOVEMENT IN MONTANA

GREAT FALLS, Mont, Dec 6—The board of trade has appointed a special committee on statehood with a view to determining the best course of action for the people to pursue under the present circumstances The movement is entirely non partisan

### GEN. HARRISON.

**He Returns From His Hunting Trip, the Picture of Health**

INDIANAPOLIS Dec 6—Gen Harrison and hunting party returned to the city this evening The general expressed himself as having greatly enjoyed his two days' outing They had good weather and quail were fairly plentiful The two days' tramp and exposure appear to have benefited the general The wind bronzed his face a little and he looked the picture of health to night as he sat telling the incidents of his hunt When the party reached Dana this afternoon to take the train for home they found fully 100 farmers and others congregated about the car patiently awaiting the arrival of Gen Harrison who shook hands with each one and chatted with them about his hunt

### A RUMOR ABOUT GOULD

**The Atchison Road Said to Have Passed Into His Hands.**

NEW YORK Dec 6—At the down town exchanges it is rumored that Jay Gould has acquired control of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. George Gould would neither verify nor deny the rumor Jay Gould was too busy to be seen.

THE OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT

NEW YORK Dec 6—In regard to the report that Jay Gould had obtained a controlling interest in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe a gentleman connected with Gould's office said to night "I have heard it at intervals during the past month It is my belief that very few people will know who controls the road until the books are closed"

### A BIG GUN BURSTS.

**A Trial Shot That Cost Thirty Eight Thousand Dollars**

ANNAPOLIS Md Dec 6—The Pittsburg Steel Company yesterday made a test of their big gun and on the second trial it burst, with forty eight pounds of powder Loss, $38 000

L. Blumauer the Druggist desires to inform his patrons that he is agent for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the best and most reliable medicine now in use for coughs, colds and croup. No one suffering from a throat or lung trouble can use it without benefit. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other medicine or treatment; it is the only known remedy that will prevent croup.

# FROM SAN FRANCISCO

## An Australian Family Playing in Hard Luck.

### THE CASE OF THE KENTUCK MINE

California Merchants Shipping via Portland

The Murderous Policeman—Flour and Grain on Hand—Etc

SAN FRANCISCO Dec Among arrivals by the steamer Mariposa from Australian ports were Frank Munro wife and child cabin passengers On the 13th Mr Munro notified the officers of the steamship line of the loss of a draft for £2000 or $10 000 on the Bank of California while on board the Mariposa Diligent inquiry instituted by the officers of that vessel failed to reveal any trace of the missing draft

This morning Mr Munro appeared at the Oceanic wharf and stated to the officers of the Mariposa that the family had started on the Tuesday evening train for Los Angeles but on arriving at Port Costa found that two nice young men who assisted them at Oakland had robbed them of their ticket-$280 in money and some jewelry belonging to Mrs Munro leaving them penniless It is supposed the kind hearted officers furnished them with money to continue their journey as they left during the day for Los Angeles, where Mr Munro stated he was to take charge of E D Baldwin's large stable of horses He claimed to have been in charge of Mr Baldwin's horses some years ago and to have acquaintance among numerous horsemen on the coast A number of old turfites, however fail to remember such a man and Mr Baldwin himself declares if such a statement was made by Munro regarding his trip to Los Angeles he stated only what was false

### THE KENTUCK MINE.

**Ex Gov Stevenson of Nevada Testifies in His Own Behalf.**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Ex Gov Stevenson of Nevada was the principal witness to day in the suit brought against him by Washington Smith to recover $550 000 out of which it is alleged the governor and certain directors of the Kentuck mine had defrauded the stockholders The evidence was chiefly details of receipts from the Kentuck mine while the governor was milling the ore under contract The footing showed that during the twelve months of 1882 the governor had mined 5939 tons of ore, which he worked in his own mill The expense of production was $132 669 and the bullion value $156 629 giving a profit to Stevenson of $23 960 The governor thought he had last $40 000 or $50 000 in working the mine since 1883 He stated that he had paid the Kentuck Company $77 403 in royalties on his contract.

Wales Palmer co defendant in the case stated that the board of directors had refused to accept an offer of $2500 for the contract for milling ores five years, as made by Geo F Marye, Jr as they regarded the Stevenson contract as more valuable

### SHIPPING VIA PORTLAND

**Shippers Prefer That Route to the Central Pacific**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Shippers state that the Southern Pacific Company in trying to work as much freight business as possible via the Sunset route, is allowing dead freights to take their own time on the Central Pacific and in consequence the wheels of traffic have become clogged on the latter route Satisfied that they are not getting the right kind of treatment on account of this state of things shippers of dead freights are now routing much of their east bound stuff from this city via Portland thus allowing it to go over eight hundred miles out of its way in order to insure prompt handling and swift carriage

### THE MURDEROUS POLICEMAN

**His Victim Dies, and He is Dismissed From the Force.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Christopher Rosenbrock the young man who was shot by Police Officer W B Thompson last evening died at the hospital this morning Thompson was charged with murder

DISMISSED FROM THE FORCE

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Police Officer Thomson who shot and killed Christopher Rosenbrock last night, and Officer Pugh, who was with Thomson at the time were dismissed from the police force this afternoon.

### FLOUR AND GRAIN ON HAND

**The Showing Made by a Statement of the Produce Exchange.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—The directors of the San Francisco produce exchange have issued an account of stock, showing the amount of flour and grain remaining in the state of California on December 1 1888 The number of barrels of flour is 100,000, as compared with 60 000 on January 1, 1888, number of centals of wheat, 10,820 000, as compared with 9 730,000 on January 1 last, barley 4 087 000 centals, as compared with 4 523,000 centals oats, 120,000 centals, as compared with 65 000 centals beans 230 000 sacks as compared with 110 000 corn, 267 000 centals as compared with 121 000, rye, 7000 centals, as compared with 4000

### A DARK CRIME.

**A Girl Murdered and Her Mother Missing —Her Father Arrested.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—An *Examiner* special from Birmingham Ala, says The body of a girl found at East Lake Monday has been identified as that of Mary Howes It is believed she was chloroformed before she was thrown into the water Her mother is also missing and feared she has been murdered also Her father went to Columbus Miss, Tuesday, and was married again yesterday and on his return here last night was arrested and will probably be lynched

### SINGULAR DEATH.

**A Ship a Carpenter Killed By the Whirling Spokes of a Windlass**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Robert Weir, carpenter of the British bark Thornliebank was killed last night when the vessel had just come in The pilot gave orders to let go the anchor Weir's clothes caught in the windlass machinery and he was whirled from his feet The chain ran out nine fathoms before it was stopped and Weir was repeatedly struck by the spokes He died an hour afterward from concussion of the brain He was a native of Glasgow 30 years of age, and married

### A SEATTLE MAN'S LOSS

**His Valise Is Stolen and Robbed of Title Deeds to Mining Lands**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—George Henderson, a mining man from Seattle, W T came down from that territory on Wednesday to visit his brother in law, Police Officer Swan He arrived Wednesday evening and shipped his valise to Oakland, containing clothing jewelry, money and some deeds to vast mining lands in Washington territory The valise was not delivered, and to-day was found on the shore of Lake Merritt broken open and the contents gone The police are investigating

### CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

**The California Division Bill.**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 6—Representative Vandever's bill that he introduced in the house yesterday provides that the sixth congressional district, with the addition of the three counties of Merced, Mariposa and Tuolumne, shall be made into a new state, to be called South California, and that the remainder be known as North California The new state would then include the counties of Monterey San Benito, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, San Luis Obispo Santa Barbara, Ventura Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Inyo, Mono, Alpine Merced, Mariposa and Tuolumne The people of the Northern section of California say they will never consent to divide this state under any circumstances that can be foreseen

**A Bill For Relief Stations**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—The Pacific Steam Whaling Company has forwarded to Washington a bill for establishing a relief station at Point Barrow, also at Point Hope, Alaska, where shall be stationed an officer and four men whose duty it shall be to find any shipwrecked crew of whaling vessels It further provides that the steamers Bear and Thetis be stationed in the Arctic every season for all of which purposes $50 000 is set aside The keeper at Point Barrow is to receive $1,500 a year the keeper at Point Hope $1800 a year and his assistants $720

**Fatally Injured**

SACRAMENTO Dec 6—J A Oshwald a laborer who works in the railroad rolling mills was caught between two cars in the yard this morning and died at the railroad hospital at noon of his injuries

Oshwald was on his way to the shops when a switch engine, pushing several cars approached Some of the cars were standing in the yard and Oshwald attempted to pass through the opening between them but was caught and firmly held between the iron drawheads It was fully a minute before he was released He was frightfully crushed about the abdomen and died at the railroad hospital

**Personal and General Notes**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Colonel Crocker and Senator Stanford have subscribed $5,000 each toward a fund for taking the Alliance club to Washington to attend the inauguration of President Harrison The fund now amounts to between $8000 and $9000

Lieut J C Ide of the army is on a visit to this city from Vancouver barracks

Charles Fisher hanged himself to a rafter in the basement of his daughter's home last evening and he was not discovered until he was dead Fisher was a cabinet maker

**Banquet to Gen Miles**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—A complimentary banquet was this evening tendered Gen Nelson A Miles commander of the division of the Pacific, at the Pacific Club by Maj Gen Dimond and the officers of the second brigade National Guard of California To the toast "The armies of the United States" Gen Miles responded in a befitting manner Gen Dimond replied to the toast National Guard of California"

**Seeking Divorce**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Wm L Washington a wealthy Virginian has brought suit in this city for divorce from his wife, Maria J Washington on the ground of intemperance She asked the court that he be ordered to pay her $250 a month alimony claiming her husband is worth $80 000 and has an income of $8000 a year Plaintiff is a son of G A Washington a wealthy banker of Robertson county, Tennessee

**Going East as a Peacemaker**

SALT LAKE Dec 6—A R Cavener second grand assistant engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers arrived yesterday from his home in Oakland Cal, and left for Denver this morning over the Rio Grande route He goes East for the purpose of making if possible a settlement between the C B & Q and the strikers who have been out so long

**The Bank Exchange Saloon Shooting**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Joseph Hayes who was shot in the Bank Exchange saloon Monday night was resumed by the coroner this evening One witness Edward Donegan known as Oregon Jack was detained by Capt Lees as it is believed he knows the circumstances of the killing

**The Popoff Island Murder.**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Two deputy United States marshals leave for Sitka tomorrow having in charge Louis Sharp who some time since shot and killed a man named Dingley on Popoff island He is to be taken to Alaska for trial Two witnesses of the shooting are being taken north also

**A Chinaman Murdered**

SAN JOSE Dec 6—Lung Hong was shot and instantly killed in an old shanty last evening at Gilroy The bullet entered under the left eye, penetrating the brain There were several countrymen in the shanty at the time, but when questioned all denied knowing who fired the shot.

**Instantly Killed.**

SANTA ROSA, Dec. 6—A man named Smith was instantly killed at Glen Ellen this morning He was seated on the end of one of the cars of a construction train, when the air brakes were applied and he was thrown between the cars His neck was broken by the fall

**"Big Bertha" Acquitted**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—The trial of Mrs Stanley, better known as "Big Bertha" on a charge of swindling Henry Parsons a jeweler, by obtaining valuable jewelry from him through her son Willie, was concluded to-day, and defendant was acquitted

**Shipping**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Arrived—Steamer George W Elder, Astoria, Willamette Valley, Yaquina; steamer Umatilla, Victoria Departures—Ship Blue Jacket, Seattle, steam whaler Laurestus and whaling barks J A Howland and Mars, cruise

**What Killed Hall McAllister.**

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—It is now officially stated that the autopsy on the body of Hall McAllister showed that death was indirectly due to a tumor on the brain and that the tumor was probably of one year's growth.

**In Memory of Hall McAllister.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6.—At a meeting of members of the bar this afternoon, a committee was appointed to draft a memorial and resolutions as a token of respect to the late Hall McAllister

**Dangerously Burned**

SAN JOSE Dec 6—Annie Double five year-old step-daughter of Amado Castro, was dangerously burned while playing with fire last evening She will probably die

**Senator Stanford.**

LOS ANGELES, Dec 6—Senator Stanford arrived here to-day and left this evening for San Diego, whence he will leave for Washington

### RAILROAD EMPLOYES.

**A Movement to Organize an Insurance and Strike Fund the Features**

PITTSBURG, Dec 6—A movement is on foot to organize a federation of all railroad employes in the United States, except conductors A meeting to that end will be held in this city in January It is expected to have 100 000 members Among the features will be an insurance and strike fund The strikes are to be controlled by the general organization

### THE UNION PACIFIC'S EARNINGS.

**The Statement Shows an Increase in the Gross Earnings and Expenses**

BOSTON Dec 6—The statement of the Union Pacific railroad shows the gross earnings for the ten months to October 31 were $24 214 009, an increase of $526,000 Expenses $14,825 000, increase $1 114,000 Surplus $9 419 000 decrease $58 000

### THE JOINT LEASE.

**An Agreement Acceptable to All Interested Probably Reached.**

BOSTON Dec 6—At a conference of the Northern Pacific Union Pacific and Oregon Railway & Navigation representatives yesterday it is believed an agreement acceptable to all was reached, but none of the parties will talk

**The C. P. and the Grand Trunk.**

MONTREAL, Dec 6—A rumor is current here that London shareholders of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk are seeking to amalgamate the two roads, so as to end the present warfare and be better able to compete with American roads Officials here neither confirm nor deny the story

Work on the Canadian Pacific extension from London to Windsor is going to be actively pushed early next spring The company has given the Cleveland Iron Works an order for two large steel transfer steamers, to be used in ferrying trains to the American side

**So Will That Boy.**
*Newark Journal.*

A boy in the Summer avenue school scratched his head for a long time before attempting to compare the animals of North America with those of Europe" At last, in his desire to say something he wrote "The animals of North America are not as large as those of Europe, but they get there just the same"

There is not a sane man in the Northern states who does not see at a glance that elections in South Carolina and Alabama do not mean what elections mean in the Northern states where laws are enforced and obeyed In some vital respects—which it is the especial business of the democrats themselves to explain—the people have a different part in self-government in South Carolina and Alabama from that which the people have in Ohio and Pennsylvania.—*New York Tribune.*

# DEATH BY ELECTRICITY

## Interesting Experiments in Edison's Laboratory.

### THE DEADLIEST KNOWN FORCE

Confession of a Notorious Woman—The Cable Dynamiters—A Dying Man's Confession—Crime Notes

NEW YORK Dec 6—It will be remembered that the Legislature of this state passed a law requiring that at the first of next month electrical executions may go into effect but until yesterday the amount and character of the current required to make death certain and instantaneous had not been determined Experiments on dogs last summer by Harold P Brown electrical engineer were exercised because the weight of the animals killed was less than that of a man and it was supposed that a larger current would be required to kill a human being on that account

Brown was given an opportunity to make a demonstration before Harold P Gary author of the electrical execution law and a committee appointed by the medico-legal society to report on the best means of putting the law into effect The experiments were made at Edison's laboratory, and the first victim was a calf weighing 124½ pounds The hair was cut on its forehead and on the spine behind the forelegs, and sponge-covered plates, moistened in a solution of sulphate of zinc, were fastened into place The resistance of the animal was 2200 ohms An alternating current of 700 volts was applied for thirty five seconds, and the animal was dead It was at once dissected by Drs Ingraham and Bleyer The brain heart and lungs were found to be in the normal condition and the meat was pronounced fit for food

A second calf weighed 142 pounds and had a resistance of 1300 ohms The deadly alternating current at 700 volts pressure was applied for five seconds, and produced death

To settle permanently the weight question a horse weighing 1230 pounds was next killed by passing an alternating current of 700 volts from one foreleg to the other The resistance of this animal was 11 000 ohms.

The experiments proved the alternating current to be the most deadly force known to science and that less than half of the pressure used in this city for electric lighting by this system is sufficient to cause instant death

### THE 'PANEL' OR 'BADGER' GAME

**Confession of a Notorious Female Character of New York**

NEW YORK, Dec 6—The assault and attempted robbery of Phil Daly a noted gambler, through the efforts of Inspector Byrnes has been proved to be a "panel" or badger case of robbery and two men who acted with the woman Stanton were placed under arrest to night Their names are Edward Meredith and Henry Herman

Addie Stanton, Inspector Byrnes states made possible the arrest of Daly's assailants by a confession, which was a startling revelation It has been repeatedly asserted by the police that the "badger" game was played out in this city One of the additional details is the allegation that a number of prominent men have recently been victimized in this manner and among them is said to have been a well known Tammany leader, whose name is withheld

Inspector Byrnes said to night that one of the criminals would appear as state's evidence As the inspector gives the story out the plan to rob Daly originated with Miss Stanton and was planned by Stanton two weeks ago

### THE C, B & Q DYNAMITERS

**Informer Bowles Testifies Against John H Bauereisen**

GENEVA Ills Dec 6—In the trial of John H Bauereisen chief of the alleged dynamite conspirators, the jury trial was completed to day John Alexander Bowles, who it is said, was a conspirator and one of the squealers, was put on the stand as the first and most important witness Bowles testified that he went to work as an engineer for the Burlington on March 22, 1888, and was persuaded to quit by his brother April 4. He joined the Brotherhood, and was employed by Bauereisen to buy dynamite and place it on the tracks, and also to buy vitriol and ammonia to put in the water tanks and dose the engines

Witness went on and repeated substantially the story told by him when the brotherhood men were arrested last spring, detailed his connection with the brotherhood, and how under the guidance of Bauereisen he had purchased dynamite and delivered it at various points, Also of experiments made on Burlington tracks near Aurora. He had not concluded when court adjourned

### A DYING MAN'S CONFESSION

**He Started a Fire That Caused the Death of Many People.**

KALAMAZOO, Dec 6—A German named Heinrich Schause, a rich bridge builder has made a dying confession, in which he says in 1844, at Colverte, Prussia he and a man named Schultz set fire to a barn which they had robbed, resulting in the destruction of the entire town Many women and children perished in the flames Schause says he came here but Schultze still lives at Colverte, where he is wealthy.

### CRIME NOTES.

**A Series of Clever Forgeries**

CHICAGO Dec 6.—A number of clever forgeries of checks on the American Exchange National bank of this city, amounting to about $4000, have been detected. Samuel S Ford of Kankakee, prominent in social and religious circles, is said to be the offender Obtaining blank checks on the American National bank of this city he is said to have forged the signatures of T W Harvey, a lumber merchant, and then cleverly imitated the certifying stamp of the bank of the check These checks he is said to have cashed at the banks in Kankakee and Champaign Illinois Lord's father is a large stock raiser in Champaign county

**An Oregon Girl Elopes.**

ROCKFORD Ill Dec 6—Daisy Coster aged 15 daughter of a prominent Oregon man, eloped with Charles Judson, a train hand They were traced to Byron and captured as they were making for Wisconsin the girl declares she will marry Judson on the first opportunity He is under arrest, charged with abduction

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### A STALWART REPUBLICAN

**His Views Regarding Appointments by a Republican Administration**

EAST PORTLAND Dec 6

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The American people having decided at the recent elections that the grand old party" shall again assume the reins of government, I venture the hope that a few suggestions from the standpoint of a stalwart republican regarding the future policy and duties of the party, may not be deemed inappropriate at this time I hold to the position that it is the unquestioned and imperative duty of the incoming administration, to place none but those of unimpeachable loyal records on guard over the destiny of the republic

No man is entitled to, or should be permitted to occupy, a position of trust or responsibility in the nation who is unable to produce a thoroughly consistent, loyal record No person whose sacrilegious hand was ever raised against our national life, or who ever gave aid or encouragement to those who attempted to trail in the dust our sacred flag, should ever be commissioned by a republican administration to misrepresent American manhood and American ideas among foreign nations, to our manifest disadvantage The man who proved false to his country in her hour of sorest need basely false and treacherous to every impulse or attribute of loyalty and humanity is naturally disqualified and incapable of representing a free people either at home or abroad, in the genuine spirit of our civilization

Only by advancing loyalty to the front and consigning disloyalty to oblivion will the republican party be enabled to consummate its glorious mission and add new victories to its sublime achievements of the past

But one infamous man is he who while feeling thirsty disgraced ex ites for disloyal actions in the past presses forward with frantic clamor demanding official recognition under the government of a nation he vainly sought to destroy No high minded and chivalrous adversary who after a long and deadly conflict with a brother and is vanquished will ask to be entrusted with the administration of the public and private affairs of one by whom he was thus united and his civil designs

The principles of the republican party will soon again be placed on trial before the great American tribunal and the administration will be held strictly responsible for any shortcoming of its subordinates

It becomes therefore of vital importance for the future success of the party that none be appointed or allowed to retain official station unless in full sympathy and accord with the cardinal principles of the party

STALWART

### D W PRENTICE

**Last Words For One Whose Life Left Good Behind It**

D W Prentice passed away peacefully at St Vincent's hospital with his longed for wife and daughter by his side They were in Southern California when word of his illness reached them and hastened to him as quickly as possible They arrived in time to solace his last days and lend the inexpressible relief of their presence to his parting hours

Mr Prentice found last spring that our climate did not suit his daughter Miss May Prentice and recognized as did his family and friends that his own health required change and rest from unremitting business cares He was anxious to have his loved ones go to Los Angeles where their friends resided that they might try its summer climate and decide if they could summer and winter there It was a great self denial to send them away, but he believed it for the best and persuaded them to go promising to close up his business and follow them as soon as possible

He found it more difficult to close out his business than he anticipated so his departure was deferred Lately in November he wrote that he would soon be with them on a visit as he did not like to sacrifice as much as seemed necessary to effect a sale of his business During the summer he received a severe injury when lifting some thing and suffered extremely Malaria took possession and poisoned his blood and instead of going to Los Angeles, he went to St Vincent hospital and those he loved were sent for in haste to soothe his parting hours It is joy beyond expression to them that they arrived in time to spend two days with him and be beside him as he passed from earth and crossed the dark river

Mr and Mrs Prentice came from Rochester, Minn in 1868, twenty years ago and for some years made their home in Salem, where they had many friends He was a fine mechanic and opened a fair future business there and carried it on for eight years They were both good musicians, he taught singing and they more than anyone perhaps ever has done to educate the young people of that time to a love for music and the taste and refinement that music gives he did much to impart Since he left there no one has filled his place in that respect and he is remembered far and near by many who have made their way in the world Not long ago he received a letter without signature from one who was his former pupil, thanking him for encouraging a talent that had made life easy and beautiful to him, thanking him for cultivating a taste that had kept him from evil and educated the whole man with a true grace and good After eight years they removed to Portland and since 1876 they have been identified with Portland's life and progress They were both remarkable singers, and while the cares of his business in music and musical instruments caused him to give up teaching music, our citizens have occasionally heard them at amateur concerts or as holding leading positions in Portland choirs But his tuneful voice is hushed, and his generous heart has ceased to beat If nothing can important place he has lived a useful life, and many will miss one who always had a warm word for his friend

During his illness he received every care and attention, and many friends visited and cheered him They sent him the flowers he loved, and in the absence of his own dear ones many showed him kind remembrance The Congregational church was beautifully dressed with flowers at his funeral and among those who sang for his requiem were some who were his scholars in music years ago His wife and daughter are thankful that they arrived in time to solace his last hours and thankful to know that in their absence he received every care kind hands could give. Portland will be endeared to them by this remembrance and if they shall no longer reside here they will have every occasion to bear the city in kind remembrance

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### PRESS COMMENT.

If Georgia is satisfied to have only 141 000 votes cast while Wisconsin casts 330 000 then she should be satisfied with her proportional representation —*Milwaukee Sentinel*

Gallant, union loving East Tennessee is true to its patriotic traditions That section of the state gives a plurality of 25 000 to Benjamin Harrison —*St Louis Globe Democrat*

Secretary Fairchild was able by inflating the currency and feeding out treasury funds freely to keep Wall street easy before the election but it has been sinking steadily since —*Philadelphia Press*

Col Watterson is so quiet that if he would let one of his double-leaded editorials drop into the *Courier Journal* it could be heard across the continent Why this silence, Col Henry? Is it the muteness of remorse or despair?—*Louisville Commercial*

Since the election of Harrison capital is being invested in the Southern iron fields in immense sums The South is coming to realize that the country is safe under republican rule and it need surprise no one if the Solid South never materializes again—*Nebraska State Journal*

There is no distinct class of our population which is political as well as in many other things is so well informed and able to form so correct a judgment as to what is needful and wise for the conduct of public affairs as the men who raise the wheat and corn of the country —*Lexington Hat keye*

Democratic new papers are making healthy confessions since the election For instance the New York *World* says "No amount of gush can lift Mr Bayard's management of the state department to the realm of statesmanship Mr Bayard's selection of his ministerial and consular force stamp him as a failure"

The Southern people are just as good as the people of any other sections while they behave themselves as well If they want any undue favor it will not be granted They will get their share of such benef

## ALCITRANTS.

an Address to the of L.

OF THE NEW ORDER.

s Are Land, Currency and Reform—Work of the ng Miners.

The *Times* will to-mor- of an address, issued by outlining the aims and organization which he d which is to be known d of United Labor," In ys he is not advocating new order for the pur- Knights of Labor, or to ambition, but to estab- d place the labor move- ralized basis, which will ost impossibe for cliques ed to destroy in months,

. it is stated, will be centralized basis. It will r central branches com- nd control over their own s or controversies arise nd their employers, they those most conversant d not by those who know ause of complaint. The friendly relations with izations of labor. It will y on scabs and scabism, dy of co-operation and t into practice, and will s giving fair manufactur- when purchasing neces- ill pursue a progressive to bring into practice its les.

RINCIPLES.

ciples of the brotherhood cy and transportation re- ght of man to the use of he taking from usurers ght to control our curren- nmental ownership of the ting persons, freight and e taking of these engines ss out of the hands of speculators and operate t of the producer and con-

ettlement of those ques- l labor for ameliorative duction of the hours of la- , prohibition of child la- nvict contract labor, abol- act system on national, al works, prohibition of r contract, and purifica- rough adoption of the Aus- oting.

the plan of organization n decided upon, but it will ration than a compact na- e Knights of Labor. In it oney at the disposal of officers, for Barry claims ation of large sums of ral point, as in the old or- greatest dangers to a labor

DING KNIGHTS.

ing a Union of Miners and o Laborers.

Dec. 6.—District assembly ncluded its business this rned.

mtion of seceding Knights held a meeting this after- ded with the work on the has been decided that the organization shall be the ive Union of Miners borers, and the or- be open. The officers t and treasurer, and a gen- oard of seven members. ts are to be organizers, and to be salaried with the ex- ecutive board. The presi- $1200, and the others a less

LE NOTES.

Crisis Threatened.

—In the deputies this even- ls a friend of Ferry and anti-Boulangist measures, a desire to move a vote of in the cabinet, Premier, government was quite ready o replied that he would in- n at the proper time.

Movement Spreading.

6.—The strike movement is e strikers are everywhere s.

s made to-day to wreck a nvile Rojuste railway, dyna- being placed on the track cartridges were discovered t a disaster.

Political Notes.

—The election for a mem- by the sixth electoral dis- the success of Herr Heir- the interior, who received 133 cast for Schneider, lib-

bill was debated in the

New Constitution.

6.—The new Servian con- the kingdom hereditary, resentation, and the religion ectoral franchise is granted g direct taxes of fifteen being equal to the French ilitary service is compul-

Take Part in Elections.

—The Vatican notifies the s of the Italian states that t longer prevent Catholics in the elections. At a con- cred college, at which the was decided to allow Cath- y of action.

es from Paris.

—Riotous strikes have oc- the workmen at Rennes, sent.

ccurred on the railway be- and Toulon, and it is be- ith serious results.

ed In Their Boat.

, Dec. 6.—Three men named son and nephew, left here nat for their homes. This, odies were found in the boat, from exhaustion and ex-

nal Sculling Contest.

c. 6.—Arrangements have n international sculling con- prize will be £500. Beesh, utterson, Morrison, Stans d MacClear will compete.

Farmer Murdered.

6.—A farmer named Con- nordered to-day near Ban- me resulted from agrarian persons have been arrested th the affair.

Will Be Prosecuted.

—The chamber of deputies d the report of the commit- ng that Wilson be prosecuted. nembers of the right did not tion.

n Bright Rallied.

6.—John Bright has rallied

6.—Bright's condition is

een Men Drowned.

6.—The British steamer Ben- een wrecked at Egersund, four of the crew of twenty-

re Uprising Increasing.

c. 6.—The German war ship ured a slave dhow. The na- natives along the coast is in-

e White Pasha.

—A report is received from hat the white pasha, is ad- ard.

e Ashbourne Act.

6.—In the house of lords to- ourne bill passed the third

n of the War of 1812.

ss., Dec. 6.—Thomas Thomp- ars, a pensioner of the war of last night.

## CHANGE OF VENUE WANTED.

### Counsel For the Chinese Murderers Say a Fair Trial Is Impossible.

Indian Peo Acquitted and a Liquor Seller Convicted—Mr. Dunn Stopped the Dance at Bellwood.

Che Gong, Fong Long Duck and Chung Ling, Lee Yick's alleged murderers, were taken into the criminal court yesterday to hear their counsel make a motion for a change of venue, setting forth that it would be impossible for their clients to get a fair trial in this city, owing to the prejudice against the Chinese, arising from last Sunday's conflict.

District Attorney McGinn and Hon Rufus Mallory, for the prosecution, opposed the motion, and the latter insisted that the second trial of the murderers should be set down without delay.

Judge Stearns will hear argument on the demurrer next Tuesday.

ESCAPED WITHOUT PUNISHMENT.

In the United States circuit court yesterday morning, in the case of the United States vs. Peo, charged with assault with intent to kill, Judge Deady delivered his charge to the jury.

He explained that the evidence showed Peo to be guilty of assault with a deadly weapon, but as he was indicted for assault with intent to kill, they must find him guilty of that crime or not guilty at all.

The jury after being out about fifteen minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, and Peo was discharged, and walked off looking as smiling as a basket of chips. In future he will not express his sarcasm to people who happen to put on more paint and feathers than he deems proper. This is a free country, and any man, Indian or white, has a right to dress to suit his own taste without being insulted or cracked over the sconce with a nine-foot club.

FLETCHER SOLD LIQUOR TO MINORS.

The case of the United States vs T. L. Fletcher, charged with selling liquor without having paid the special tax required by law, was tried in the United States circuit court yesterday.

Fletcher keeps a saloon at Canby, Clackamas county, and is one of those fellows who think they have a call to sell whisky and can do nothing else. He was lately convicted of selling liquor to minors, boys under 14 years of age, and fined $50. He perjured himself without ruth or remorse in his trial yesterday, but failed to save his bacon, as the jury found him guilty in short order. The law allows of a wide scope for the sentence, and Mr. Fletcher will probably get what he deserves and will not teach the youth of Canby to drink whisky for some time to come.

POLICE COURT.

An unusually large crowd assembled in Judge Tanner's court room yesterday, in anticipation of the examination of the Chinese murderers. Quite a number of their fellow-countrymen were present. Their curiosity was doomed to receive disappointment, however, as the various attorneys on both sides had not been able to get testimony together. They did not even know the names of the men they were to defend in some instances. Under these circumstances all the cases were continued.

Pon Long, accused of an assault with a deadly weapon, and Frank Wong Woon, murderer of Lup Yick, will be examined on Monday next. Ah Sing, threatening to kill, and Ah Yee and Ah Lock, charged with murder, will have their hearing continued from day to day until the principal prosecuting witnesses are able to appear.

C. L. Barrell, Oscar Seller, Henry Swan, J. N. Burr, simple drunks, $2 each; George Robinson, drunk and disorderly, $10; Frank Cone, roaming the streets, will be heard to-day, as he wished to bring in testimony.

Ah Hin stood up to answer to a charge of harboring a smallpox patient in his house at Sixth and Alder streets. Through the interpreter he explained that he had not known the boat's complaint to be smallpox His case was continued until to day.

BEFORE JUSTICE PHELAN.

Last Tuesday night a hack order was sent into the United Carriage Company, and Nick Geitlinger, hackman, aged 19 years, was started out to fill it, when Geo. Mitchell, the harness washer, who is in charge at night, ordered him not to do so. A scuffle ensued, in which Geitlinger claims Mitchell struck him a stinging blow in the face. He caused the arrest of Mitchell, who appeared yesterday afternoon in Justice Phelan's court to answer to a charge of assault and battery. After hearing the evidence, Justice Phelan decided to dismiss the case and charged the costs to the complaining witness.

Mrs. Mary Lynch, aged 60 years, appeared yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Patterson Dunn, a property owner of Sellwood, on a charge of threatening to kill her. Mrs. Lynch represents that two months since she was induced by Dunn to go to Sellwood and take charge of a hotel which was his property, and run it. Her management was so efficient and generative to herself, she alleges, as to make Dunn repent his bargain and imbue him with feelings and actions of animosity toward her. Among other thrifty arrangements she gave dances each Saturday night, from which she derived no small amount of revenue. She further alleges that last Saturday night Dunn, after having for some time looked assiduously upon the wine when it was very red, came into the hall and ordered the dance to stop and the guests to leave, saying that he owned the hotel and that there should be no dancing in it. A wordy contest between the landlord and tenant followed, during which he is reported to have said "If you don't I will murder you. I cut one man in two, and I can do the same job again."

Mr. Dunn will appear for trial to-day at 1:30 P. M.

BEFORE JUSTICE TUTTLE.

D. Monastes does not propose to have everyone shooting on the hunting-grounds which he rents at Columbia slough. On his complaint, H. W. Prettyman of Mount Tabor was arrested yesterday and will appear to-day at 10 o'clock before Justice Tuttle to answer to a charge of trespass.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the two Chinamen, Ah Sung and Ah Sueng, who were brought from Albany. They will be examined to-day.

CRIMINAL COURT NEWS.

E. J. Wheeler and Wm. Edwards, indicted for stealing three pairs of trousers from the store of T. B. West, in East Portland, were tried in the criminal court yesterday. West identified the clothing and so did an employe of Neustadter Bros., who said he sold them to him.

L. E. Crow of Hood River said that Edwards was at his place selling clothes before West's store was entered.

Edwards, in his own behalf, testified that the trousers were the last of a stock purchased in Helena, M. T., which he had been selling along the line to Portland. Wheeler, he said, had no interest in them

The case was given to the jury at 3.30 P. M.

The jury had not returned a verdict at 10 o'clock last night and were locked up for the night.

Fred Lynch, indicted with Emma C. Alpin, for lewd association, pleaded not guilty, and his case was set for trial December 12.

FAILED TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of M. A. Stark, indicted with James Lowe for burglary, for which he was tried Wednesday, was called in by Judge Stearns at 8:45 last night, having been out twenty-eight hours. Being unable to agree they were discharged by the court.

The jury took forty ballots, and the standing for the last twenty-four hours was seven for acquittal and five for conviction.

M'ISAAC WILL BE HERE.

C. H. McIsaac, indicted with John D. Wilcox for attempted extortion, writes from Chicago that he will be home December 15.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday for Fred B. Stewart and Inga M. Hansen, Albert Sidler and Selina Goshann.

John Ballard, a subject of Queen Victoria, and Albert Sidler, a native of Switzerland, filed their declarations of intention of becoming citizens yesterday.

## COURT NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT.

United States vs. Peo; jury return a verdict of not guilty.

Cribben, Saxton & Co. vs. Deal & O'Reilly; judgment for plaintiff for want of answer for $2005 22 and costs and interest; order for sale of attached property.

United States vs. T. L. Fletcher; verdict of guilty as to first count; dismissed as to second count; sentence to-morrow morning.

Nelson Mining Company vs. Williams et al.; plaintiff allowed one additional day to answer as to cross bill.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

State vs. Fred Lynch; plea of not guilty, set for trial December 12.

State vs. T. Rodgers; allowed until Friday to plead; J. Ditchburn appointed to defend

State vs. W. E. Sanders; given until Monday to plead.

COUNTY.

Guardianship of Charles Gallagher; E. D. Shattuck, T. A. Wood and P. A. Marquam, Jr., appointed appraisers of the estate; A. F. Sears, Jr., guardian, given ten days to file inventory.

Estate of Hugh Martin, order of publication of summons.

Estate of Bridget Fahie; H. B Nicholas, T. A Wood and J. F. Caldwell appointed appraisers, will admitted to probate.

## THE EAST SIDE.

### Election of Officers—Help For the Needy—Case of Mrs. Holland—Bridge Well Lighted—Should Be Repaired—Chinese—Etc.

There seems to be some prospect of parties leasing the old Standard flouring mill at Milwaukie and running it. If this is done, and there are prospects of it, the buhrs will be taken out and the roller process introduced. The parties who are looking into the matter are practical mill men and are impressed with the belief that the old mill can be operated with profit. They have been contemplating building a mill near East Portland, but the recent sale of the Standard mill property to East Portland purchasers has attracted their attention on account of the splendid water power and location. It would greatly revive and stimulate the old town of Milwaukie should the mill start up.

COMING TO THE EAST SIDE.

The east side has never had a great many Chinamen as residents, and very likely never will. All those now over here are engaged in the five laundry houses. It has been noticed, however, since the shooting affair took place, a much larger number have been seen on our streets. Still there is no danger of their obtaining a footing on the business streets. The effort to break up the highbinder societies in Portland may drive some of that class to this side, but the officers will have an eye on all who may come over here.

PERSONAL

Mrs J. H. Adams has gone to The Dalles for a few weeks, in the hopes that the change would benefit her health, which has not been very good for some time. She will remain for quite a while.

E. H. Simmons of Lent returned during the week from Eastern Oregon, after an absence of several weeks.

Mr. Wm. Frazier has returned from San Francisco. His wife will remain there this winter.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

At the last meeting of Fidelity lodge, A. O. U. W., the following officers were elected: Master workman, J. W. Wheeler; foreman, J. H. Whitenker; overseer, W. B. Taylor; recorder, S. M. Marks; financier, Ed Brandon, receiver, Fred Kindorff; guide, John Foster; inside watchman, A. Kadderly; trustee, W. C. Everest. The lodge now holds its meetings in Ross hall every other Wednesday evening. It has a membership of 100, and is in every way prosperous.

MRS. M. A. HOLLAND.

The relations of this destitute woman, notwithstanding their great promises, have done nothing for her, and the county court has taken hold of the matter. She has been provided with an entirely new housekeeping outfit and was yesterday removed to another house. Marshal Morgan has seen that the unfortunate woman and her children have not suffered for want of anything and has rendered her all the help in his power.

THE BRIDGE LIGHTED

The Morrison street bridge is now well lighted with electricity from one end to the other. At the east end, where the first span begins, there is a light on each side of the bridge, and there is one in the middle of each span, which gives ample illumination. A large light on the corner of Water and N streets throws its rays in all directions and illuminates that hitherto dark place between N and L streets.

NEEDS REPAIRING.

Fifth street from L south to U street is in the usual bad condition incident to the bad weather. The improvement of Fourth street will be completed to N street within sixty days which will relieve Fifth street from the great travel that now comes along that street. It must be apparent that Fifth street needs improving very badly and it should be done as soon as possible.

RAISED $140.

The city marshal was out at the car shops yesterday and in a short time succeeded in raising $140 for the relief of the Irish family who have been having a very serious time with sickness. This is a substantial help for the stricken family, and the people at the shops deserve credit for their generosity.

IN PARIS.

Mrs R. L. Hawthorne is spending the winter in Paris, and under recent date writes to a friend in this city an extended account of her experience in the gay French capital. She expresses a desire to return to East Portland, which she evidently still considers her home.

WILL BE READY BY SUNDAY,

"Lady Maude," the new coach for the Portland & Vancouver Railway Company, will be ready for service by Sunday next, which will be an important addition to the carrying capacity of the company.

TO PREVENT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

The city council of Albina has passed an ordinance to prevent the spread of contagious diseases. It makes a full column in the local paper. It is long enough to exclude all contagious diseases.

NEW RESIDENCE.

Mr. Frank Schmidt is erecting a neat modern cottage on 1 street, between Ninth and Tenth. When completed it will be occupied by Dr. Coffin and his parents. The location is a beautiful one.

DEATH OF MRS. SEXTON.

The death of Mrs. Sexton took place yesterday afternoon, and she was buried last night.

## SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT OREGON CITY.

### It Is Formally Thrown Open Yesterday With Appropriate Ceremonies.

OREGON CITY, Dec. 6.

The suspension bridge at this place was formally opened to-day with impromptu ceremonies. It was not known till last evening when the county commissioners met whether the work on the bridge would be acceptable to them or not, so nothing could be done about arranging a programme beforehand.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Oregon City band and the Willamette band marched from the upper end of the town accompanied by a four-horse rig in which were seated the county judge, W. U. White, the county commissioners, C. Barr and C. Moenke, ex-County Clerk Whitlock, Maj. Thomas Charman, Hon. E. L. Eastham and John M. Bacon. The team was driven upon the approach to the bridge, where the party alighted, and Judge White with a new sledge hammer stepped back and drove the last spike, the driving of which was responded to by a hearty cheer from the crowd gathered. The party then rode across the bridge to the music of both bands and accompanied by about 500 gathered citizens of the city, who were present. Returning they listened to brief speeches at the east end of the bridge by Hon. W. L. White and E. L. Eastham and W. C. Johnson.

The completion of the bridge marks a new era for Oregon City, and the people of the city are fully alive to the importance of the occasion.

Messrs. Remington and Pierce, of the Willamette Pulp and Paper Company, who were here last week, have negotiated for a location for a mill to grind up fir wood to be used in the composition of paper, and will begin the work of erecting the necessary buildings in the spring.

## IN BOSTONIAN EYES.

### A Homesick Sister From "The Hub" Views Portland.

She Does Not Like Mud Nor Chinamen, But Admires the Lovely Echoes and the Gorgeous Sunsets

PORTLAND, Dec. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I read in your paper yesterday a Missourian's opinion of Oregon. Now listen to a voice from Massachusetts. My opinion may not be as valuable as his, but it is as nearly correct I am confident.

I am not in love with Oregon, surely not with Portland. I have found so much mud it may be my vision is dimmed. One can hardly appreciate the beauties there may be above them when it requires close watching to keep out of a mud puddle or a bank or it, so deep that it would require force of muscle to get out after once getting in. Mud and Chinamen are the only things you seem to abound in. If I raise my eyes to look out of the window on your charming Willamette, with all its little busy boats, I see a Chinaman sweeping the veranda. If I open my door I see a Chinaman scudding through the hall. If I want laundry work done a Chinaman answers the call. If I give an order in a restaurant a Chinaman cook answers back the waiter, in unmistakable garbreath. I think I can improve on Tennyson and say:

Chinamen at gate of me,
Chinamen at left of me,
Chinamen in front of me,
Jabbered and chattered

Yesterday one came to my room to wash windows. He was singing. It might have been the Doxology, and it might have been "Captain Kidd," or possibly Buckner's, "Sage that lived in days of yore," for all one could tell by his unresponsive countenance. But I looked properly devout and kept on writing.

I profit by James T. Field's "White Owl" you will see.

When on the street, if I hastily turn a corner, a pig-tail whisks across my face in alarming proximity. But Chinamen, after all do not compose your city. Neither does your mud make the mental or bas ic part of it. But when I say business I come to a standstill, where that seemed to come some time ago.

I am a Bostonian, and when some one said yesterday, "Portland is better laid out than Boston," I felt like giving the same reply a witty "Hub" brother did to the son of Philadelphia when he made the same remark in disparagement of Boston: "It will be laid out as well when it is as dead."

Doubtless you can raise six-pound potatoes, and may be twenty-feet-high wheat, but man does not subsist by potatoes, or even wheat, alone, and neither does woman I am interested from the standpoint of the latter class.

I came here under the impression Oregon was the Eldorado of America, the Ultima Thule of prosperous, blissful existence, and great is my fall thereof. I shall go home a sadder and wiser female, considerably out of an already slender pocket, and disposition injured very nearly beyond repair. You have one or two things to boast of

I have never heard such marvelously beautiful echoes as your boat whistles give back from height, river and valley. They seem to call along the neighboring heights like sentinels, and sink away sometimes in the valley like the pathetic cry of a lost child. I won't say like a lost soul, for it may strike too near home.

Let me expand. I have hardly found a man here who knows anything about the commonest things of his own city, and as a rule what he does know he doesn't know right. If I have asked the most commonplace question, the answer has usually been, "I don't know." But if one happens by chance to brilliantly(?) lighten up and give a little information, ninety-nine times out of a hundred it is incorrect from first to last. As an instance, I asked a gentleman of good repute and long habitation here, who and where I should find a reliable alopathy physician. (I wanted, the common complaint, vaccination). He gave me a name and directions where to find him. In the first place the doctor named was not in the building he directed me to. And secondly, after the deed was done, I mentioned what I had said to the doctor. He began to laugh and said he was not of the old school at all; he was a homeopathy scribe. That is only one example of countless such experiences.

In comparing notes with one of those who were of our party to the Pacific coast, I find Portland is not alone in its glaring knowledge of facts. I found another good thing to-day—the tuner voluntarily in the church at the corner of Yamhill and Seventh streets. (I was directed to that as at the corner of Eighth and Morrison streets.) But one can afford to overlook mistakes when in their Sunday frame of mind. If George Washington's hatchet had any hereditary descendants I wish they could be scattered in and about the Pacific states, just for the benefit of poor unenlightened individuals from the states of the ghosts of the Adamses and Plymouth Rock.

But really I can't see where all your foundation is for such a growth of what our English brothers call "brag."

I cannot close until I speak of one or two sunsets I have seen: "The yellow sunset, parting the purple cloud" over Mount Hood, making it look like molten bronze, and calling forth all the admiration of the soul. One night there seemed to be a hand holding back the bright curtain a moment, as if to give us a glance into the glorious immortality of the future world, and its bright colors almost starts the tears, when one remembers all the loved ones who have entered beyond it, and left only midnight here below, and shrouded the hearts that have ceased to be glad. Ah! what beauty may meet us at every hand on this broad domain of ours, whether on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast, and do not forget that the same flag belts and folds us in its loving protection. Nor can I for a moment forget that the "Great West" gave to us such men as Grant, who has made that flag loved and respected all over the world; and Lincoln—ah! who can speak gently enough when saying his name? The great, good man, whose breaking heart of love went out to us all as one country.

So there is much to admire here after all. Yet one cannot see beauty always, when their eyes are dimmed with homesick tears. And mountains shed no benediction on a lonesome head. But yet this is only the opinion of one of Boston's 18,000 unmated women. It may not be as flattering as the testimony handed in from Missouri, but it is my experience so far. Boasting won't make you any bigger than you are. And the immortal Josh Billings has said: "It is better not to know so much than know so many things that ain't so." So, if you please, drop the mantle of charity over my crude opinion, but give it place for the sake of "free speech." You will remember we gave Denis Kearney free speech when he came to Boston, and even let him desecrate the historic Common, and mingle his words with the ghosts of witchcraft and liberty of opinion. Intelligent world. And even Boston has not always been Athens. With a humble apology I am truly yours,

ROSABEL F. HALL.

## MEASURES AGAINST HIGHBINDERS.

### The Mayor and Chief of Police Close Up Nine of Their Headquarters in This City Last Night.

Last night about 9.45 Mayor DeLashmutt and Chief of Police Parrish, being informed that the highbinders' societies were disposed to resist the order for closing them, started out, and with the assistance of Officer Watson closed up nine of these rendezvous. The signs of the societies were torn down, and their emblematic ornaments, little josses, bowls of sandalwood and other implements with which they solemnize their secret obligations, were taken down and locked up.

The mayor has further instructed Chief Parrish that this measure must be thoroughly prosecuted. During the day to-day all these emblems and signs must be destroyed by the highbinders, or the police will go about and do it for them.

The mayor is thoroughly aroused in the matter, and has the active and earnest support of all the police force, and the approval of not only the whites, but the better classes of the Chinese merchants. The outlook is most encouraging for a complete break-up of this organized menace to good government.

**Pullman reservations made for all points East via the Northern Pacific Railroad, Office, No. 2 Washington street.**

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

### The Secretary of the Board of Regents Replies to Criticisms.

Something About the Courses of Study and the Reasons For Their Selection—An Appeal to Fair-Minded Farmers

CORVALLIS, Dec. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

With the leading thought of your article of the 3d inst. on this subject the present board of regents are in full accord—and this is that the college belongs to the people, to the farmers most especially, and to the state, and not to Corvallis, and certainly is not the personal property of the officers who manage it or are its teachers. We have kept silence so far as your columns are concerned, until now because we knew that the time for the annual report is at hand, which report should explain both the actions and the policy of the board, and also, because the time is so short since the state board assumed control of the college that it is too soon to expect results to appear, and the board prefer to be judged by good work done rather than by mere professions of what is intended to be done.

Have we? Since you are of opinion that Oregon farmers as yet feel no identity of interest with its management "and know that things will not go right until they do," it seems needful for us to make some statement of what has been done or has in progress. Then you can better judge whether the present board has in any particular, or degree, failed in its duty to the state—and whether, as your article indicates, a change in its constitution, as well as in the staff of teachers, and in the methods and subjects of the present teaching, is needed

First, then, as to history:

Be it remembered that once on July 2, 1888—just five months back—the building of the college was turned over to the state of Oregon, and the present—being the first—state board of regents assumed the control and management of the college, in accordance with the terms of the legislative act of 1885, which defined the conditions under which the governor of Oregon should accept the building, and induct the state board of regents.

One word of parenthesis: You and your correspondents have heretofore assumed that some, at least, of the present board are identified with the former management of the college while its affairs were directed by the Southern Methodist church.

There is no foundation for that notion. The present writer's first connection with the college was in assisting in drafting the act of 1885 by which the state assumed its proper place in controlling its own college—and while our treasurer, Hon. T. E. Cauthorn, took a similar and more active part, on behalf of the state, at that time, none of the other members were in any way identified with the college until after their appointments had been made by the governor and confirmed by the senate.

As soon as the board were notified that the college building was nearly ready to be turned over to them, an all day session was held on June 21. Eleven out of thirteen regents were present. Committees were appointed to report on the course of studies to be adopted, and also on the staff of teachers to be chosen for the college, and of officers for the experiment station. The committee on course of studies consisted of Secretary of State McBride, Superintendent of Public Instruction McElroy and Messrs. Cauthorn, Apperson and Nash, and on the organization of experiment station, of Master of the State Grange Hayes and Messrs. Cauthorn and Nash. Several members of those committees had made long and careful studies of the subjects and brought to their difficult task knowledge of the courses of study, and lines of experiment followed in the various successful colleges and experiment stations in other states and territories. Other members of the committee are well-known practical farmers and men who certainly will be generally admitted to represent the progressive farmers of Oregon. When Mr. Hayes, master of the State Grange, and Mr. Apperson, chairman of the state board of agriculture, are members of such committees, it seems to me odd, to say the least, to suggest that the farmers of Oregon are not identified in fact with the course of studies adopted and the teachers chosen for this college.

The full board, after careful study of these committees' reports, adopted them, and their work is to be judged of by the organization of the college as now seen. Any one, before any representative of the farmers of Oregon can properly challenge the course of studies adopted at the State Agricultural College, he must dispute the plan agreed on by the committee.

First, we studied the courses adopted at the Kansas, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas, Dakota, Massachusetts and Maryland colleges, and those of the Guelph (Ontario) College. Then, having ascertained the points of agreement between all these we considered how best to adapt them to the circumstances and means of our own state. Whenever a question arose between accepting some subject of more general education, or some study of special application to the farming interest, I think invariably the decision was in favor of the farming subject.

Let none of us forget that the best part of the education of the farmer's boy, in other subjects besides the actual tilling of the land, must be gained in this college. In our pursuit of knowledge how best to plow, reap and gather into barns, we have no right to forget that it is a citizen as well as a farmer whom we are training here. Having lived for ten years past in the heart of a farming community, and claiming, as I do, acquaintance and friendship with many of its best members, I feel that I should ill discharge the duty that I have undertaken, for the benefit of their sons and mine, were I to limit what should be taught this incoming generation of the farmers' families in their college to plowing, sowing, harrowing, milking, butter making, pig and poultry keeping.

My friend Mr. Paulsen would be the last one to carry out his own teaching to its logical extremity. He delighted us all at the Farmers' Institute at Corvallis by answering questions without end as to his success in butter making, and the reasons for it. But he was careful to say that he only used the old shallow pan process of milk setting, and did not recommend it to others beginning the business. Why? For two reasons: First, that the more modern deep pan, refrigerating process was quicker and better; but, second, because he expected to see a co-operative creamery established in his neighborhood, with Laval separators, and all the most modern appliances. Now, what we have to see that our students learn is not to follow merely by rote the advice of men like Mr. Paulsen in such matters, but to think for themselves on the why and wherefore of the advice they receive, and be able by knowledge to judge for themselves. But it is not hard to see that the mere practical teaching in the butter-making business—I am sorry for the illustration—is only the small half. The knowledge why the new creamery, with its improved machinery and co-operative ownership, is by far preferable to the ancient method Mr. Paulsen uses, and which he and the rest of us have learned from our great-grandmothers—such knowledge on this and kindred subjects is what we demand that our sons and daughters should acquire at the State Agricultural College. But this "why and wherefore" leads us to the course of studies adopted at this college.

To enable the young farmer to follow Mr. Paulsen in his reasonings about the butter making involves a good many branches of knowledge. Let us see for a moment what some of them are:

First—Mr. Paulsen says, "Take a Jersey cow." Why? and the answer here leads us (first) into inquiries into the breeds of cattle, their history, nativity, and varied purposes; (second) into the study of the processes of feeding and nutrition—and we need the professor of agriculture for the first, and of chemistry for the second to enlighten us.

Now, Mr Paulsen says, to make my Jersey cow yield me rich milk I must keep my pastures rich and grow such food such crops as to feed her. How shall we follow his teaching unless our professor of botany and horticulture comes to our aid? Half the pastures in Oregon are next to useless from ignorance of what grass crops to grow and how to encourage, and then how to prevent them. How many kinds of grasses and forage crops are grown here now? Ask the majority of our practical farmers, and they will tell you nothing but timothy is any good. Well, our professor of botany and horticulture will tell us differently, or I am much mistaken.

Another thing—Mr. Paulsen predicts the success of the creamery business. How can we judge if he is right unless we know whether butter making at home or selling the milk to the creamery is the more profitable? Now comes in our professor of farm accounts. He teaches what hardly a farmer in Oregon knows and practices—how to keep an accurate accounts of the farm as the merchant does of his store. Then Mr. Paulsen thinks highly of the co-operative principle in this creamery business. To dispute this with him one of our students must needs have learned of our professor of political economy. For this long name, when carried into practical life down with just such questions—such as beset the farmer of today, as well as the trader, behind and before.

Now, Mr Paulsen says, and says most justly: "I propose to sell the best article at the best price," and he does as to us here. If he sold milk in Portland, he should guarantee its purity and condition by supplying it in carefully cleansed glass bottles, one to each family for itself. Here are suggested the various questions of hygiene on the farm, in the dairy and in the household—matters by far too little attended to on the farms no less than in the cities of Oregon, and the services of our professors of physiology and of hygiene and household economy are to give our students the most needful knowledge.

Again, Mr. Paulsen told us how he had hired a surveyor to lay out a drainage system for his farm and said that every farmer should have a plan of his farm and know the levels of the land and of the several watercourses. If Mr. Paulsen had taken the three years' course at the agricultural college he could have got all this work done without calling in any one from the outside. Surveying with special reference to laying out roads, fields and drains is a necessary part of the course of our professor of mathematics. Our friend should have recorded in his letter to you, also, that he was a particular of our students actively engaged in digging such drains as he recommended—a work that is "practical" enough.

I think that Mr. Paulsen could hardly write as good English as he does, and expresses good thoughts in as good language unless he had studied the English language and literature. And I am sure that he is both too thoughtful and too kind to wish to deprive our students of instruction in these branches of general education.

He would not, I hope, wish to deprive our students of the profit and pleasure of learning the German language. And some parents might have the same feelings about French that Mr. Paulsen doubtless has about German.

Now, from what I have written a fair idea may be gained of what is intended to be taught, and has begun to be taught, in the State Agricultural College. If such knowledge as I have referred to is not "practical," then I, for one, do not know what "practical knowledge" is. With less no farmer should be contented, for his children if not for himself. By means of such knowledge other states are progressing, without half Oregon's natural advantages.

No one is more fully alive than are the present board of regents to the cramped conditions under which we are working.

Of course we want more land. But Oregon does not want as much land as some of the colleges in other states. We do not expect to make allowances for the loss of nearly all the hay crop by drought, the wheat by chinch bugs and grasshoppers. I have read descriptions of the farms of nearly all the other colleges. I say, without fear of proving a false prophet, that if the legislature will make the college farm of 35 acres into 235 it will make as good a showing as an experimental farm as any of them.

One other point I desire to make. The course of studies and the organization of the college is the work of the board of regents, not of the professors. The most arduous and difficult tasks has been the selection of a staff to carry out these views in the very best way. Even yet one vacancy is not filled. We think we have chosen competent and admirable instructors. But it is too early yet to look for results. Character must be tested as well as attainments. All such engagements are necessarily experimental at first. The college itself is of more consequence to the people of Oregon than any one man, or any group of men. And if changes should be necessary our critics may rely on it that they will be made without fear or favor. But I do not believe the present board will follow the example as regards the staff that some of our friends are anxious to try on the board—to change men who are doing well in vague hope of getting those who may do better.

I must say one word to the farmers. When our committee reported to the board as to the different professorships in the college, we recommended that the duty of taking part in farmers' institutes should be added to every chair in the college. This was done, and the board and the professors have begun to try to carry out this duty loyally. For this first institute, recently held at the college here, I am told that fully 500 invitations to prominent farmers, and persons interested in farming were issued by the professors. Not only did very few attend, but even two or three who were on the programme for papers on subjects of much interest failed even to come or to apologize for their absence. All who did come gained by it, as I have repeatedly heard since, and there are many promises of attendance the next time the institute is held here.

Do not, I beg you, let a prejudice based on the history of the agricultural college while under the control of the South Methodist church, govern your thoughts or your actions regarding the regents now acting under direct commissions from the state of Oregon, or the professors whom they have elected.

The question whether the regents should all be farmers, or not, is not within the scope of this too long letter. If my general argument is admitted, namely, that the present board have organized the college well, and should by all means be allowed to watch and superintend the growth of the tree they have planted, until their terms naturally expire, the "all farmers" question need not now be determined.

In my opinion the instance of the State University, to which you refer, points directly to the advantage of a governing board mixed in the positions, occupations and qualifications of its members. You, of course, understand that although I am the secretary of the board I am not writing this letter officially, or under the board's sanction or direction. And I write the more freely because my own three years' term of office is nearly at an end.

What the board specially desires is that you would come yourself, or send some other broad minded man, without favor for or prejudice against any one, and examine the position, work and surroundings of this school, and publish what you see and know. The institution is for the people, and they have a right to the fullest knowledge about it.

WALLIS NASH.

## IN AND AROUND LEBANON.

LEBANON, Dec. 6

The fall wheat, though much of it was sown late, is looking unusually well.

The first Presbyterian church is engaged in raising funds for the purchase of a bell.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church are going to procure the carpets, lights and pulpit furniture of the new church.

A sash and door factory building is in course of construction. The parties interested intend to engage largely in the manufacture of finished articles of various kinds.

The city election will take place Soon. There seem to be no issues, nor for that matter any candidates. There is some talk among the friends of the dogs to elect a council that will repeal the dog tax.

Sunday, December 30, has been set as the time for the dedication of the new M. E. church. Presiding Elder Wilson and President VanScoy of the Willamette university will conduct the dedicatory services.

Walter Miller, who was badly burned in the eyes and face from the explosion of a can of powder, and who it was feared would lose his eyes from the accident, is rapidly improving and will not lose his eyesight.

The many friends of John Settle met at his residence last Sunday to celebrate his eightieth birthday. A surprise dinner followed, with hearty congratulations that he had safely passed the eightieth mile-post.

John F. Miller post, No. 42, G. A. R., at its first regular meeting in this month, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Post commander, F. M. Miller; senior vice-commander, George Sylvester; junior vice-commander, T. A. Swan; surgeon, Isaac Saltmouth; officer of the day, J. M. Budley; chaplain, M. Heckman; quartermaster, Z. T. Bryant; officer of the guard, T. Alley. The officers, with one or two exceptions, were elected unanimously. The post commanders, with the exception of the recently elected one, have been and are now democrats, and have had the hearty support and confidence of the members.

## SUNSET PEAK.

### A Rich Section of the Coeur d'Alene Mining Region.

Six Miles Square Enclose Many Well Developed Mines—Portland and Seattle Capitalists Who Are Interested.

WALLACE, Ida., Dec. 3.

At the head of Beaver, Nine Mile, and Gold's gulch, there is a strip of country about six miles square that has more good mines than any other portion of the whole Coeur d'Alene country. The country was first discovered by Wm Sutherland in the summer of 1884. Sutherland located and claimed from the head of Nine Mile to the Bay Templeton mine on Pony gulch. Twenty-seven claims in all were taken out, enough to make twenty-seven men mill mines. The country was slow in coming to the front, and Sutherland sold his interest for what he could get. The average prospector realizes very little, if anything from his locations on account of the expense of development, but he found his work developed by nature—large, well defined veins of silver and lead ore from four to thirty feet wide; and as for the Bay Templeton, that is now on a paying basis as I am in gold.

There are three prominent veins in the camp—the Sunset, Blue Goose, and the Mountain Goat. On the former there are nineteen locations, commencing at the Big Bug and Sunset ladge, owned by Joseph Clark of Butte, Montana. Here is perhaps the largest ore body in the whole Coeur d'Alenes, with the exception of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan. The formation is quartzite and schistose shale of slate, the vein is very strong, and in places is thirty feet wide, showing large bodies of high-grade galena and carbonates; but only enough development has been done to secure a patent on the ground, the owners preferring to wait until the advent of the railroad before opening up the property. The main average width of this vein is seven feet, and can be seen for miles.

Adjoining the Sunset is the property of the Portland Mining Company, of which Markle & Co of Portland, Oregon, are the owners. The property was bought by them last spring for $70,000, and includes the Silver Tip, Sitting Bull, Deerhound and others. As soon as the sale was consummated they set about the development of the property. Two large working tunnels were started and are now in the mountains, about 200 feet each. A winze is now being sunk to connect them both, and some fine ore has been struck which assays very high.

Another tunnel is starting deeper down the hill to cut the vein at a greater depth. On the Silver Tip a shaft has been sunk seventy-five feet

# The Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, FRIDAY, DEC 7


## AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION

Democratic representative Stone of Kentucky has introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the president and vice president shall be chosen every fourth year by direct votes of the people This proposition on the part of a democratic representative from Kentucky is a fresh exhibition of that spirit of the South that Longstreet in a semi-comic way described when he answered the question What does the South want by saying The South wants the earth and it can get it The absurdity of this proposition to elect a president by a direct popular vote ought to be clear to a Southern man who owes his election to that very nullification of the laws by violence and fraud that has made a Solid South

In 1884 Mississippi gave Cleveland 53 000 majority, this year it gives him 35 489 In South Carolina Cleveland's majority is 59 825 out of a total vote of 79 766 In Alabama the same story is told Alabama whose colored voting population in 1880 was 118 428 now casts but 174 607 votes and figures out a majority of 80 113 as compared with the majority of 32 529 eight years ago Cleveland receiving 117,310 and Harrison 37 197 In Alabama, therefore, there are at least 125,000 votes not cast at the last election

So long as these majorities are manufactured how can any sane Southern man expect that the republican party will ever consent to remove the safe guards of the electoral college by allowing the people to vote directly for president. This would only be increasing the facilities for stealing the national election. The total vote cast in Mississippi at the recent election was 116 011, of which Harrison received but 0 996 The total voting population of that state eight years ago was 238 432 of which the republican population was over 130 000 At the recent election in South Carolina only 13,000 republican votes were counted but the state in 1880 had a voting population of 305, 000, the colored republicans at that time numbering 119,000 votes

The answer of the south to this situation is voiced by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* as follows The average negro in the cotton, sugar and rice belts of the South is no more fit to vote or capable of taking care of his vote than an orang outang Well granting this to be true what business has the South to steal the suffrage of the negro and claim a seat in congress on the strength of the steal Before the war under slavery the South claimed representation for its negro chattels and received it so liberally that the owner of 1000 negroes was equal in voting power to 601 white men North, that is, a man who owned a thousand slaves cast one vote for himself and 600 for his slaves His representation for black cattle before the war was sanctioned by the constitution and the law It exists to-day but is not sanctioned by the constitution and the law but is perpetrated as a political outrage in violation of the constitution and the law So long as the South makes a state naturally republican by 40 000 democratic by 55 000 it is quite certain that the present safeguards over the electoral college will not be removed The common cry of Southern bourbons is that the republican party South is the 'nigger party' or as a Bourbon Southern man puts it O I'd be a republican if I lived in the North, but no respectable man can belong to that party in Virginia. It is made up of negroes and a few scalawags and carpet baggers and all decent people have to combine to prevent nigger domination and preserve our civilization

This is a lie Capt H C Parsons of Natural Bridge Va in a recent public address, said

In the last election in Virginia twenty five thousand ex Confederate soldiers voted for Harrison and Morton I spoke for that ticket from the same platforms with Gen James A Walker, who succeeded Stonewall Jackson in command with Gen John E Roller, of Lee's staff, and other Confederate officers of rank. We proved that the republican party was the truest friend the south had ever had and the democratic party its most pernicious adviser We showed that the prosperity of the South was bound up in the prosperity of the nation and that the nation could only advance through republican victory

The bourbon democrats of Virginia are led by Senator John L Barbour, who was making money out of Confederate contracts when Gen James A Walker, who worked for Harrison "commanded the old 'Stonewall brigade'" and was maimed for life fighting by the side of Lee Gen Chalmers of Mississippi was defeated as a candidate for congress in Mississippi at the last election, but the majority of his opponent was greater than the total democratic vote in the district Gen Chalmers who fought for the South gallantly from Shiloh to Appomattox says

"It will not do to let all frauds continue It is of the greatest importance that some thing should be done at once I have prepared a bill that I believe will remedy the matter some It is for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment, and the method that is proposed is that whenever 100 voters sign a petition declaring that they believe that there will not be a fair count the election officers shall be specially selected from the two parties and all ballots shall be voted open When the ballot is offered the voter shall give his name and his vote shall be recorded while he stands in the presence of the election officers"

"But would not the voting of open ballots expose many men to subsequent persecution

"I think not In the North you have a mistaken idea about the trouble in the South There is not so much intimidation of voters as rascality in conducting the count and in stuffing the ballot box. If we can get a fair count of the votes that are actually cast the whole problem is solved I do not propose to destroy the secrecy of the ballot, but where it is not possible to get a fair count in the old way, the new method shall be brought into use."

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The question of the efficiency or non-efficacy of vaccination for smallpox is invariably argued whenever that disease makes appearance in any community At present the smallpox is raging in the city of Moroco, which contains about 75 000 inhabitants Mr. Harold Crichton Browne writes the *British Medical Journal* as follows A terrible epidemic of smallpox is raging here In a country where the phrase It was written is considered an ample explanation of all individual social and national calamities statistics do not exist, but a well informed Moorish official has told us that the deaths have been as numerous as 200 a day I can well believe it for in riding about I hear echoing from house to house the plaintive wail that is set up by the women when there is one dead within A few nights ago that melancholy sound came from the house next to ours Could a deputation of anti vaccinationists be sent out here and see the hideously blouted scarred and speckled faces which are to be met with every few paces in the streets and markets they would I think believe and tremble Strong in our revaccination, Thomson and I move about saddened by the misery around us but without any apprehension for our own safety

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A saying has it that the purloiner of milk loaves goes scot free while the man who steals a loaf of bread to satiate his hunger or that of his starving wife and children pays the penalty of his offense in the penal institutions of the land There was a more or less remarkable exemplification of this in the case of the three young men sentenced Wednesday to the penitentiary for three years each for stealing a box of cigars from a store while three more young men mental and moral brutes whose guilt of the most beastly offense known to criminal law took a jury just seven minutes to decide as fitted with one year each

## THE COLLEGE ASS

The recent decision of the supreme court in the suit brought by members of the M E Church South against the board of regents of the Agricultural College at Corvallis gives the plaintiffs all they ask and something more as it decides that the deed from the board of trustees to the state of the college land was illegal that the board had no powers except as authorized by the conference of that church and the conference had forbidden any such action This makes the existing status of the supposed Agricultural College of the state of Oregon very problematical and an ass factory

From the facts elicited it seems that the state has been placed in a false position from the start The intention was to locate one of the public institutions at Corvallis and as there was a college or high school of some pretension there it was decided to make this institution answer the purpose of an agricultural college by adding a department to teach agriculture and the mechanic arts The act locating the agricultural college was passed in 1870 and the college accepted the same as was required in the act In April, 1871 George Roberts and wife, for $4500 conveyed a tract of land to the college to be used as an agricultural farm The money to purchase it was given by members of the M E Church South and citizens generally The college was duly incorporated but its trustees were appointed by the church and were in all things amenable to the church The church conference in 1885, hearing that some such act was contemplated as was finally performed adopted a resolution 'that no change should be made by the trustees of said college affecting its right or standing as the agricultural college of the state of Oregon' Yet on the 5th day of February 1886 a majority of the trustees with full knowledge of the action of conference authorized 'the president and secretary of the board to deed the college farm to the state of Oregon or its constituted authorities" This referred to the land purchased of Roberts and I B Lee as president and James A Cauthorn as secretary made and delivered such a deed 'to the so-called regents of the State Agricultural College"

This act being directly in opposition to the well known resolution adopted in conference gave the occasion for this action at law Several members of that church are plaintiffs, and their claim that the deed as of no force or effect is finally sustained by the supreme court after being denied in the state circuit court for Benton county

To sum the matter up in brief the supreme court finds that the act of the board of trustees of the Corvallis College is illegal, that the control and management of that college is vested in the church conference, and the inference follows that all the acts of the state that are in derogation of that fact are illegal, and whenever the trustees of the college choose to question the existing status it will be found that they are the board of managers and the so called board of regents are only a myth The conference of the church is the controlling power and the board of trustees of Corvallis College, created by it, is entitled of control

According to the supreme court the state has no Agricultural College and the legal name of the institution is Corvallis College 'the state has no control of this college but has a contract with it for adding a department that shall teach 'agriculture and the mechanic arts" They can do this in their own way and no power can control them Whatever income belongs to the state for agricultural purposes is the personal property of Corvallis College and the $15 000 of government money done each state annually under the Hatch bill is to be used and expended as the M E Church South chooses

Perhaps it is fortunate that this matter has been brought to a conclusion as it has been, and the facts have not lain dormant to arise and make trouble when the institution shall have acquired greater prominence and its endowment shall become considerable enough to tempt human cupidity more than at present We know now exactly how it stands, and no one need question the validity of the decision The next question is What is the remedy for existing troubles and how can the rather complicated problem be solved?

The farmers of Oregon will not be satisfied to have their institution controlled by any church and least of all by one of a sectional character so pronounced as the Methodist Church South The college must be a state school pure and simple as unmistakably as the State University is To have so important an institution—made doubly necessary and valuable since the Hatch bill endows it with means for usefulness—under denominational and unpopular control is not to be tolerated The legislation that made it so was improper and inexcusable and should be remedied as soon as possible

To show the purposes of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in reference to this matter we print the resolutions adopted at the annual conference of that church, held at Pendleton on the 8th day of August, 1888

WHEREAS, At the last annual conference the following, resolution among others was adopted

That we are advised and believe that the contract between the state and Corvallis College made by the act of October 1, 1870 and its acceptance is still in force and we consider it our duty to maintain and protect Corvallis College in all its franchises, properties and endowments, as the Agricultural College of the state and

WHEREAS, A suit is now pending, and other suits may become necessary, to carry out the object of the foregoing resolution, unless the differences are otherwise adjusted and,

WHEREAS, Litigation between this church and the state over the Agricultural College is undesirable, as injurious to the interests of all concerned, and

WHEREAS, The property rights and franchises of Corvallis College as the Agricultural College of the state have become in various ways and are valuable to said Corvallis College and cannot in justice be taken away without indemnity to said college Therefore

*Resolved*, That the trustees of Corvallis College or a majority of them be and they are hereby authorized and directed to submit to the legislative assembly of the state at its next session the claims of said college and a proposition that upon condition that the state will make to said college a reasonable and just indemnification for all its losses and injuries therefor as said college will relinquish all properties franchises and endowments and all claim of right thereto as the agricultural college of the state the intention hereof being to leave the said trustees, or a majority of them with full power to accept or reject any indemnification offered or proposed by the state, and to act finally as to all matters of difference between the state and said college according to their best judgment for the interest of all concerned

The same resolutions go on to authorize steps to be taken to establish high school under the auspices of our church There are many members of that church near Tangent in Linn county and the intention seems to be to establish something there that shall take the place of Corvallis College as an educational institution, and give up all claim on the present agricultural college to the state The indemnity demanded, persons who are in a position to know say will not be unreasonable and the state can afford to pay it to be free of an entangling alliance

By all means let the legislature about to meet do whatever is right and secure a state school of agriculture that the people can put confidence in and feel that they own and practically manage. It has been a series of mistakes and the state will be fortunate to get out of it by paying a fair indemnity To be sure the land was given by the people for purposes of agriculture and the church can not be out very much The building was put up by subscription but if any reasonable sum will set us right let it be appropriated and let the state start anew in building up a suitable agricultural college

## YOUNG BLOOD

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that Gen Harrison will make up his cabinet on the principle that young blood is wanted in the cabinet We quote

Gen Harrison knows what the pressure of office-seeking is he knows what killed Daniel Manning in the treasury and he knows too the cabinet well and should in his particular party men who have tested the quiet ease and dignity of a subordinate career do not make the best of department heads where they will work harder than the average prosperous lawyer and be pulled and tugged by an indiscriminate mob of importunities

This is the third English's dispatch killed Manning, who had suffered from it for a year before he entered Cleveland's cabinet and young blood doesn't work any harder than old blood when both men are in good health The young blood may have more enthusiasm but the old blood has the more system and makes the fewer mistakes and therefore has the less ground to work over twice

The hardest working men that have known office since the war have been men who though not venerable were not young blood viz. Seward Fish, Evarts, Bunne Frelinghuysen McCulloch Boutwell, John Sherman Folger, Zack Chandler, Howe Gresham and Brewster If there is any argument for young blood it must rest on the cabinet service of men of such exceptional genius as Hamilton Outside of Hamilton the able cabinet officers have never been young blood Jefferson was 46 when called to a cabinet position John Marshall 45 Madison was 50, Monroe was 52 John Quincy Adams was 50 Henry Clay was about 48 Van Buren was 47 Webster was nearly 60 Buchanan was 54 and as a rule the cabinet officers have all exceeded 50 years of age, and but two have been under 47

So in the United States senate or the house the old blood is the best working blood Edmunds John Sherman Hoar Frye and Hawley are among the best working members of the senate The ablest jurists of the country are not young blood Meaning by that, they are all men who are upwards of 50 years of age Old men for counsel, young men for war" For the work required of a cabinet officer young blood, so called is of no advantage, for his work is one of thought rather than of abounding physical energy in action Sobriety of judgment and tireless industry is more a characteristic of healthy men of brains and character between 45 and 70 than between 25 and 45, because while the mature man may have lost something of his youthful enthusiasm and outdoor energy he has gained vastly in the habit of application, in systematic industry and best of all, in indifference to the flesh pots of Egypt the garlands which wreathe the bowl of Bacchus, and that general fascination of wine women and song that as a rule holds a first mortgage on the time of a young man stalwart in mind and body

A young blood" cabinet is not obtainable to-day except by taking out of congress men like Reed, McKinley Butterworth and Long indispensable to holding up the republican side in the house and the senate contains no young blood" that is fit for a cabinet place The president would do well to take the leading men of the cabinet from the old blood' of the party It is cool strong prudent sound and sensible As we before remarked 'Young blood for war and old men for counsel." In Europe it is old blood 'that holds the reins and it is young blood that beats the drum and wears the plume of peacock feathers.

After forty five men are not desirable for army life because after that age, even in healthy men there is a slow loss of heart power though not of brain power but the best intellectual work of counsel speech and political strategy has been wrought by men who are long past the limit of military service

The question of young blood" in the cabinet is not half so important as the question of harmony of views and action Gen Harrison is reported to be firmly bent upon having a cabinet that will not be rent by a war of party factions If this report is true it is quite likely that Mr Blaine will not be one of the cabinet because as an Eastern exchange puts it eight tenths at least of the republican party do not wish Mr Harrison's administration to come under the suspicion of being dominated however much they may like Mr Blaine" The republican party went out of power because Mr Blaine's friends insisted on his nomination against the warning that he could not carry the doubtful states The republican party is back in power because it had good sense enough to heed the warning that Mr Blaine could not carry the doubtful states Mr Blaine has done loyal and able work for the party in the recent campaign but the future unity and potentiality of the republican party is of far more consequence than the political welfare of Mr Blaine or any other man in the republican party and if Mr Harrison has the capacity and the desire to make himself what a republican president ought to be, the leader of his party, he will not put Mr Blaine in his cabinet

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The great stock ranges of Montana and Idaho will produce much better cattle and horses in the future than they have in the past. Men who have grown rich upon the blessings of nature—the increase of uncared for stock in spite of the harsh winters that decimate the herds are now spending their money in a way that will go far toward building up these territories and give them a reputation all over the world Stock farms where cattle will be fed and protected through the winters are being established in various sections and their owners are spending a great deal of money in purchasing the finest breeds of stallions and bulls One of the largest of these farms is that of C A Larabie and Dr Amsden in Madison county on which the finest breeds of trotting stock and shorthorn cattle will be raised

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T T Hollister of Greenville Oregon writes that a dispute has arisen in school district No 75 as to whether the teacher has a right to read a chapter of the bible during school hours There are a number of Catholics in the district who object to such reading The public schools are non sectarian and religious teaching is therefore out of place in them


## NEW TO-DAY.

MARK WHAT WE SAY.

*We now tender you a chance of saving money (if you want a Cloak) by selling you one of Springer Brothers Samples for less than or about cost. Offer stands good until the last garment is sold*

McALLEN & McDONNELL 166 Third st

FINE GOODS LOW PRICES!

T. B. NEWMAN & SON,

JEWELERS,

52 Morrison St., bet Second and Third

THE WANZER LAMP—HAVING handled range of models as to any other No chimney The cheapest the best Every lamp guaranteed All orders promptly attended to Appropriate Holiday presents No 9 N Third st 23alm

PARTNER WANTED—WANTED—A business man with three thousand dollars to 1 year to take an interest in a printing establishment in Portland Oregon doing a large, profitable and rapidly increasing business. The object is to obtain a good man to run the business department and enlarge the concern, and is a rare chance to get an established business. Address Box 250, Portland. 6d8*.w1

## NEW TO-DAY.

MEETING NOTICES

Portland Lodge No 85 A F & A M A stated communication will be held this Friday evening at Masonic Temple at 8 o'clock Members of sister lodges sojourning brethren invited Work E A degree SAM F CHILDS W M

I W PRATT Sec'y

Headquarters George Wright Post No 1 G A R Held meetings every Friday night in Masonic A R Hall corner First and Taylor sts Business of importance Every member is hereby notified to be present By command

J W ALLEN Commander Official D H LEE Adjt

BORN

In the city of Portland Nov 30 1888 to the wife of Henry C Scott a son

THE MAGNOLIA serves a 5 o'clock square dinner consisting of Soup Fish Entrees Roasts, Vegetables Deserts Tea, Coffee and Milk from 11 30 A M to 4 P M for 25 cents

H W LITTLE & CO., Printers 28 Oak st Send for Memorandum Calendar for 1889

## NEW TO-DAY.

TO-DAY—81ST FRIDAY SURPRISE! All Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday and Friday Thanks This Great Friday Will Outdo All Its Predecessors Of This Will Be Offered 81 Pieces Of Dress Goods To-day only These standard values are 81 per yard ART Embroideries

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist Main T M prisons Telephone 499 Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

WOOD OF ALL KINDS AT THE Lowest Wood Yard 8 ot of Morrison Bridge MOORE & PARK

S. HARRIS & CO'S

Trunks & Satchels 49 1 ast street

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS for Oak and Fir Wood with Hoffman & Co which will receive immediate attention Office, 14 North Front st Telephone No 157

B & B GOLDSMITH,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

Removed to Rooms 8 and 9, Second Floor Abington Block 417*

SHORTHAND STUDENTS.

A lesson in rapid reporting given free to students of Stenography Illustrating principles in a full as while the 'to become verbatim reporters. Failure of Pitman's Text books for self Instruction sent post paid the ruling note-book and pencil $1 00 Pitman's Dictionary 5 00 College of Shorthand 1st & Jefferson

MUST BE SOLD.

A RESIDENCE LOT IN KING'S ADDITION This lot is a corner lot it faces east It is over size It stands high above grade It commands a magnificent view It is in an exceptionally fine neighborhood It is easy of access The location is very beautiful As it must be sold it will be sold considerably below its value

CLAYTON & OLIVER 168 Second st



## NEW TO-DAY.

The famous Standard Mills, on the Willamette river, three miles from Portland, together with the

IMMENSE MILWAUKIE WATER POWER.

All ready for operation Will lease the same for a term of years on

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

APPLY TO OR ADDRESS

H D McGUIRE, East Portland, Or

CANDIES CANDIES CANDIES

$5,000

WILL BUY 100x100 FACING EAST ON FIRST st This is a bargain JOHN VOGT Agt Office Pension Block.

FOR SALE.

$15 000 or 3 7 trable sale front 61 on 400 ft deep East Portland

$500 will buy a lot 50x100 on Morrison st Address Box 874 Portland

$2500 Buys a lot 50x100 Will assume A $1 000 payable 3 5 10 years at 6 per cent Also 2 lots on Sixth st Address Box 874 Portland

Six of the most desirable lots in Sunnyside add to East Portland DAVIS & CUNLAP 3 Morrison st

REMOVAL.

Parrish, Watkins & Cornell, Real Estate and Loan Agents, have removed to the office of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Co., No. 46 Washington st., and next door to Portland Savings Bank 167*

R. A. ANDERSON,

Manufacturing Confectioner,

Has just received his large importation of Christmas Tree Toys and Ornaments for Holiday Presents, and is now manufacturing the richest and highly flavored CANDIES packed in 1, 2 and 5 lb fancy Decorated Boxes for the Wholesale and Retail Trade

Factory No 83 and Retail Store No 90 Washington St. bet. Fourth and Fifth

Country Orders solicited. Prices sent on application



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GRAND DISPLAY

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OUR WINDOWS.

POTTERIE:

Carlsbad Ware,
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EXCLUSIVE ART

1888.

Bisques,
Bronzes,
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For the past six months our buyers have been collecting in the various Art centers Gems of Latest Wares and Fancy Articles, forming an exhibit scarcely rivaled in the largest cities, placing our patrons on an equal footing with their Eastern friends.

To-morrow and following days a portion of this collection will be shown in our windows. In inviting inspection, we do so with a spirit of pride, and not simply with a view of offering them for sale.

No lover of the Beautiful in Art can afford to miss the opportunity of viewing this exceptional display. Our Center Tables are filled with a thousand choice articles and fancy wares suitable for the Holid.

*S. Lipman & Co.*

Agents for Butterick Patterns.



THE SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT

—OF THE—

*Portland Business College,*

Second and Yamhill Streets,

Is now in charge of Miss Orendorff, an experienced and successful teacher and stenographer from Iowa. STUDENTS OF SHORTHAND are instructed in Typewriting, Penmanship, Correspondence, Business and Legal Forms, WITHOUT EXTRA COST. We teach Pitman, and use both the Remington and the Caligraph.


## WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—WILD HAY SUITABLE FOR SHIPping late core rope in quantities of 15 tons per month must be baled Parties having such hay will please send samples of same with price, delivered at Oswego, Oregon stating quantity they can deliver per month to F C Smith, Gen Supt, Oregon Iron & Steel Co Abington Bldg, Portland Or 647 tyw

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNFURnished in private house near boarding house would like room with bath, good price paid. Address N care Oregonian 166tf

WANTED TO BUY DIRECT FROM OWNER, by one man residence lots in a first-class neighborhood Address, stating location Homes, care Oregonian 662

INFORMATION WANTED—ANY INFORMation regarding the whereabouts of E P O or R L Gale is wanted, for their benefit. Address C S. OGIER, San Jose, Cal.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) desire two or more rooms, furnished or unfurnished with board in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. For pleasant home and good price will be paid. References furnished. Address Newcomer care Oregonian 166tf

WANTED TO KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS of Sylvester Snyder formerly of Nebraska. Address Julius Fisher Silverton Or 166tf

## WANTED—HELP.

WANTED A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK Apply between 9 and 12 A M at 115 Tenth st, between Alder and Morrison 645

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country good wages to a good man Second street Portland 129tf

BOY WANTED—FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD to work in a laundry and drive laundry wagon Inquire at La Grande Laundry

WANTED A GOOD WOMAN TO DO HOUSEwork family of three grown persons good wages to the right person. Address M. L. B. care Oregonian 643

WANTED A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT woman for cooking and general housework either German or colored, call between 9 and 12 A M 116 North 18th corner Lot 642

## WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

YOUNG MAN WILLING TO WORK DESIRES employment at almost anything. Address Oregonian Book Room 47

WANTED—BY EXPERT ACCOUNTANT books to open and close accounts to audit. Address D Q care Oregonian 666

A GRADUATED PHARMACIST WHO HAS had several years experience, can give best of reference and can speak German, wants a situation Address XX care Oregonian 666

WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO WOMEN IN same family preferred one to cook, the other to do chamberwork Inquire 87 North 21st. 647

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation as stenographer or typewriter or both capable Address P O Box 807 Walla Walla, W T 666

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SOLICITOR AT A salary. Apply at once at Oregon Sitting office No 5 Washington st 665

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY LADY OR GENtleman to canvass Holiday Books. Call at 71 S Second st near Sherman 645

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE FASTest selling ladies specialty ever invented. No experience required Write Mrs. E. P. Little Chicago, Ill

AN AGENT WANTED TO CANVASS IN A well established business in Portland Some little capital required No one with less than $500 cash need answer and no notice taken of answers unless assurance to that effect is given Address K L. care Oregonian 644

A PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE OF a pair of fine diamond bracelets, diamond pin diamond rings emerald ring, Ladies gold watch and chain Gentlemen's gold watch and pair of sleeve buttons All new and warranted. Address Jewelry, care Oregonian 660*

TO BRICK LAYERS BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of T A Wait & Co until Monday 10th inst for building a bridge Bridge stones and specifications call at above office Bids must be in by 10 o'clock 704

NOTICE WING WALUNG & CO 181 SECOND st corner Va bill no longer employ Lum Chuck and will not be held responsible for any debts he may incur or shall contract not being authorized to him for same 708

EASTERN GROCER—NEW HOUSE New Goods! J C Hall Twin Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries Hams and Bacon Cigars and Tobacco No 54 Seventh st corner Taylor 558tf1m

WANTED BY LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE in conveyancing, examination of titles relating to real estate or in office Address J A P care Oregonian 744

WANTED—GOOD ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE charge of office business must be able to furnish $50 or $100 Some but reliable and energetic need answer Portland Mercantile Agency 195 Firs st 1

STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED business men Reports made of conventions debates etc College Block 1st and 1st & Jefferson, Rooms 15 16 20 & 21

EVENING SCHOOL at the Holmes Business College Book keeping Penmanship Shorthand Typewriting and English Branches taught free

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Boss Bed Lounge? The favorite with all who are interested Manufactured by J M Birmingham First and Main sts 708

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH AND NO interest. A good home Goodin Sellwood Call and call at West Portland or 80 Grover C A Wood, Room 1 O O F Temple

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WITH COMpetent assistants late of Paris and San Francisco desires engagements by the day A perfect fitter cutter and designer Leave orders at 243 Fifth st Portland

FOR SALE—$8500 WILL BUY ONE MODERN two story house of improved residence property in this city $2 000 cash per cent Investment DAVIS & DUNBAR 1 Morrison st

LOTS IN CENTRAL PARK, EAST PORTLAND Also in Tibbetts and Holladay's additions and in South Portland Tracts near Mount Tabor Call on or address CAMPBELL 9 Washington st.

TWO LEFT—FURNISHED DINING ROOM WITH fire and two rooms to parties without children can board parties in the house, references required Inquire 235 Fifth street n w cor Main 2dtf*

LOST ON THE STREET, WEDNESDAY DEC 5th a gilt round back opera breastpin about the size of a half dollar Finder will please return it to this office and receive suitable reward 7d*

FOR SALE RESTAURANT CENTRAL LOCAtion best First and Second sts doing good business nice class of boarders good reasons for selling. Would take part cash Address W. Restaurant, Oregonian 30alm*

COAL just received Kindlings and fire wood prepared by steam power always on hand UNION FUEL CO 30 Ash st Telephone 65 7dtf

NEW HOLIDAY GOODS—ALL OF OUR Novelties are now and have on special display and can be found only at our place of business, at corner of Seventh and Washington sts. 5dtf

TIMBER LAND—A RARE BARGAIN CAN BE had in 1400 acres of very desirable timber land by calling on or addressing at once J M Berthiaume, Good Samaritan Hospital Portland 667*

GIRL OF 14 OR 16 YEARS WANTED TO DO light housework and play with a child 3 years old must stay at home nights permanent place Apply 328 West Park st 7dtf

AN EASTERN LADY OF REFINEMENT would like a position of responsibility good pay in return for good service and reliability Address H care Oregonian 1

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS THE COUNtry for Harding Portrait House, San Francisco call bet 8 and 9 A M Merchant Hotel R HARDING Gen Agent 7

GAS FIXTURES—NEW DESIGNS JOHNSTON & LAWRENCE 145 Front st 5dtf

TO LOAN MONEY ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture all kinds of personal property Notes discounted STAFF & STOWELL 155½ First st

TWO GENTLEMEN EMPLOYED IN THE CITY desire a room with fire and bath, state terms best of references Address Zero care Oregonian 1

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property At 6 to 8 per cent Life & Marin Bldg 95 Stark st

$50 LOTS GO LONG—MORRISON STREET and buy a lot for $50 on the installment plan in the Willamette addition Call Portland 24alm

ENGRAVING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS Crayon Crayon Cheap prices The Lewis & Dryden Printing Co Oregonian Bldg

WM. M. GREGORY Attorney at Law 69 Third st near Oak Attorney at law Collections a specialty 10 m&fw

2 GOOD COOKS WANTED AT THE Commercial Restaurant Block Between 34 and 35 1

WANTED—SITUATION BY A GERMAN GIRL in private family is a good cook is well recommended Address L P care Oregonian 7dd

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM hot and cold water No 175 Yamhill st Price $15 per month 7dd

ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE ALSO SUITable for board keeping at the Room Rooms Rooms 195 First Room 1

LADY STENOGRAPHER WISHES SITUATION 10 or before January 1st Address L G care Mark Lay, 182 Front st 6tmf

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK COLORed or German preferred Apply at No 141 Seventh st corner of Alder 7dd

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS BILLiard and Water and Hooker Apply at J Hirsch & Co's 28 Washington 7dtf

PRIVATE BOARD—TWO OR THREE GENTLEmen can find first-class table board at 189 Sixth st near Yamhill 7dtfm

PORTLAND BAZAR—FOR 16th AND for the Holidays R Toys Toys 28alm

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO do upstairs work and sewing Call or address 292 Market st 1

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GOOD girls in private family or hotel Address 268 Second st 6d

A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER WANTS SITUAtion long experience Address C Wess 112 Ellsworth st 6d*

FOR RENT—NICE BAY WINDOW ROOM fire and bath private family 94 City st, cor Fifth 666

WANTED A GOOD TRANSFER APPLY TO Standard Oil Co's office 124 Front st Portland

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS WITH BATH also a single room at 213 Eleventh st, 7dtf

A VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE, CAN BE seen at Merchant Hotel 7dtf

JOHN CAMPBELL—INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE, 9 Washington st. 662*

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WANTED—SITUATION BY TWO WOMEN IN same family preferred one to cook, the other to do chamberwork Inquire 87 North 21st. 647

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUation as stenographer or typewriter or both capable Address P O Box 807 Walla Walla, W T 666

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SOLICITOR AT A salary. Apply at once at Oregon Sitting office No 5 Washington st 665

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY LADY OR GENtleman to canvass Holiday Books. Call at 71 S Second st near Sherman 645

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE FASTest selling ladies specialty ever invented. No experience required Write Mrs. E. P. Little Chicago, Ill

AN AGENT WANTED TO CANVASS IN A well established business in Portland Some little capital required No one with less than $500 cash need answer and no notice taken of answers unless assurance to that effect is given Address K L. care Oregonian 644

A PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE OF a pair of fine diamond bracelets, diamond pin diamond rings emerald ring, Ladies gold watch and chain Gentlemen's gold watch and pair of sleeve buttons All new and warranted. Address Jewelry, care Oregonian 660*

TO BRICK LAYERS BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of T A Wait & Co until Monday 10th inst for building a bridge Bridge stones and specifications call at above office Bids must be in by 10 o'clock 704

NOTICE WING WALUNG & CO 181 SECOND st corner Va bill no longer employ Lum Chuck and will not be held responsible for any debts he may incur or shall contract not being authorized to him for same 708

EASTERN GROCER—NEW HOUSE New Goods! J C Hall Twin Dealer in Staple and Fancy Groceries Hams and Bacon Cigars and Tobacco No 54 Seventh st corner Taylor 558tf1m

WANTED BY LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE in conveyancing, examination of titles relating to real estate or in office Address J A P care Oregonian 744

WANTED—GOOD ENERGETIC MAN TO TAKE charge of office business must be able to furnish $50 or $100 Some but reliable and energetic need answer Portland Mercantile Agency 195 Firs st 1

STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED business men Reports made of conventions debates etc College Block 1st and 1st & Jefferson, Rooms 15 16 20 & 21

EVENING SCHOOL at the Holmes Business College Book keeping Penmanship Shorthand Typewriting and English Branches taught free

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Boss Bed Lounge? The favorite with all who are interested Manufactured by J M Birmingham First and Main sts 708

$100 LOTS—$10 PER MONTH AND NO interest. A good home Goodin Sellwood Call and call at West Portland or 80 Grover C A Wood, Room 1 O O F Temple

FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER WITH COMpetent assistants late of Paris and San Francisco desires engagements by the day A perfect fitter cutter and designer Leave orders at 243 Fifth st Portland

FOR SALE—$8500 WILL BUY ONE MODERN two story house of improved residence property in this city $2 000 cash per cent Investment DAVIS & DUNBAR 1 Morrison st

LOTS IN CENTRAL PARK, EAST PORTLAND Also in Tibbetts and Holladay's additions and in South Portland Tracts near Mount Tabor Call on or address CAMPBELL 9 Washington st.

TWO LEFT—FURNISHED DINING ROOM WITH fire and two roo

## SPECIAL NOTICES

H. [illegible] HAS REMOVED TO 31 STARK [illegible] 1d12

TRIBAL LOTS TO LEASE FOR TERM OF [illegible] years near N P R R depot suitable for warehouse Apply at No 147 Front st 5d1m

EW BINGHAM ATTORNEY AT LAW ROOM [illegible] 15d1f

MRS [illegible] CLAIRVOYANT CLOSES [illegible] information of the past and [illegible] 4d1m

MRS F E TERRAS MCLAREN PHYSICIAN AND Teacher 1 to 5 p m 110 North 21st cor Main Consultation free 6 to 8 45 Consultation free (185 f

MRS DR [illegible] Medical Medium and Healing Institute 64 Bush Assoy 7 3d Market San Francisco [illegible] VAN DERVELLEN Circular [illegible] 1d1m

MRS [illegible] HAS RETURNED CLAIRVOYANT [illegible] 1d1m

MRS [illegible] SHIP DAILY THE DAY AND [illegible] 1d1m

MRS [illegible] ANALYTICAL BUSINESS AND [illegible] 18m1f

MIDWIFE—MRS HENRY MILLER RESPECTfully informs the ladies of Portland and vicinity that she has permanently located in this city and is prepared to attend to all calls in her profession Office and residence No 1 Union 1 1m

ESSENTIAL VITALIZATION OF HEALTH [illegible] 1d1m

REWARD WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN Dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person [illegible] Dock Saturday forenoon [illegible] 1d1m

TRY THE HOWARK DYEING BOOK AND Learn all about their Dyes Best Hundreds in use Ireland J L Howard & Co Agents 89 Fifth st 1 Washington 1 9 89 Fifth st 1 9d1f

DR HELENA J PRICE PHYSICIAN AND [illegible] of Medicine and a graduate of first class Medical [illegible] Office hours 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 Residence 1 Jefferson st 1 Portland Or 1 1m

MRS DR [illegible] SPIRITUALIST MEDIUM Sittings daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 Circles Tuesday Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 Public circle Sunday evening at 8 Private sittings at residence 1 Jefferson st 1 Portland Or 1 1m

MRS [illegible] HAS RETURNED AND CAN be consulted at her old parlors 1 Jefferson st 1 Portland Or 1 1m

NOTICE TO THE TAXPAYERS OF SCHOOL District No 1 The tax roll for 1888 is now complete and open for inspection The School Directors are now sitting as a Board of Equalization and will meet at the City Superintendent's Office High School Building December 7 1888 at 9 A M to complete the work approving the roll and issue a warrant to collect the levy All amounts appearing as correct on the said tax roll October 4 1888 shall be deemed correct on the said tax roll at the Board of Directors Will make no change except for purely clerical errors as per section 1 [illegible] of the Board Session of 1888 E R ALDRICH School Clerk 2d6 (Rm 24) First st room 1 [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, dealers in [illegible] M H M chimney an I Supplies at 3 North Front st Portland Oregon under the firm name of O [illegible] & Co has this day been dissolved by mutual consent O L O'Neil retiring T L Williams and C C Gray have purchased the business stock of goods and book accounts in good will etc and will continue the business under the firm name of T L Williams & Co The new firm will collect all accounts and pay all debts of the late firm C C GRAY (signed) T L WILLIAMS C J GROAT

Portland Or Nov 28 1888. 417

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERship Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the copartnership existing between them under the firm name of Northwestern Transfer Co at the city of Portland Oregon has been dissolved by mutual consent Either partner is authorized to collect all debts and to pay the firm debts Any claims against said copartnership should be presented to 313 Front street Portland for payment Dated at Portland Oregon this 30th day of November A D 1888 W H GRENELL J F LOUGHTLEBACK

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERship Notice is hereby given by the undersigned that the copartnership existing between them under the firm name of Lownsdale & Molson at the city Portland Oregon has been dissolved by mutual consent Either partner is authorized to collect all debts and accounts and to pay the firm debts Any claims against said copartnership should be presented at their former office No 313 Front street Portland Dated at Portland Oregon this 30th day of November A D 1888 FRED R LOWNSDALE FRED W MOLSON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED have associated themselves together as a corporation under the laws of the State of Oregon for the purpose of engaging in a general Truck Draying Transfer and Forwarding Business and that it has purchased the properties and good will of the above-named partnership of the Northwestern Transfer Co and of Lownsdale & Molson Its office is at No 313 Front street Portland Oregon It solicits the business and patronage of the above-named partnership

Portland Oregon Nov 30 1888 NORTHWESTERN TRANSFER CO H W H Grenell President Allen Fred R Lownsdale Secretary 1 17

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SUTTON & BEEBE SHIP CHANDLERY AND General stores 10 N Front street Portland Or

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE Merchants Front and Davis Portland Or

H E BATTIN & CO GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers 130 Front st

CUSHAR & CO SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants 0 N Front street Portland Or

TAYLOR YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants Agents for San Juan Del Sur Line Co 34 Front street corner Ash

J O'CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer Dealer in ship stores garden and grass seeds Foreign and domestic fruits etc 20 N E corner Front and Alder streets Portland Or

BALFOUR GUTHRIE & CO SHIPPING AND Commission Merchants Importers of all English goods Money to loan on mortgage Cor First and Ash sts

HERMAN METZGER & RICHARD M HIDEN Packers and Wool and Tallow and General Commission Merchants Front street near Main Portland Or Liberal cash advances on consignments

### MACHINISTS

TRENKMAN & WOLFF MACHINISTS CORner Front and Washington streets Manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of machinery of all descriptions planing and moulding tools to order

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS ROBT COLlyer & Co Lessees—Building Fronts Jail Cells Vault Doors Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds Mining Machinery Saw Mills with Improved Set Works Casting and Machinery of all kinds Forgings Boilers etc repairs made promptly Front and Mill streets Portland Oregon 10m1f

### CANDY MANUFACTURERS

ALISKY CANDY MFG CO—ONLY STEAM power factory in the Northwest We keep every thing a confectioner or baker will need Send for prices Pacific 160 Front cor Ash and Or 17o

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF

## CHRISTMAS CARDS

—AND—

## PLUSH GOODS.

Lownsdale, Wheeler & Co.,

103 First St. bet Washington & Stark

OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER GRADY'S KIDNEY AND LIVER REGULATOR

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Rm. 209 First St.

## U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND Dec 6 P M

| Place of Observation. | Highest Temp | Lowest Temp | Mean Temp | Wind Direction | Wind Velocity | State of Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | 50 | 32 | 44 | SE | 8 | Clear |
| Roseburg | 52 | 30 | 46 | SE | 00 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 50 | 30 | 44 | E | 00 | Foggy |
| Sacramento | 52 | 30 | 44 | SE | 00 | Clear |
| Spokane | 42 | 26 | 34 | W | 10 | Rain |
| Walla Walla | 46 | 32 | 38 | SE | 01 | Clear |
| Red Bluff | 54 | 30 | 42 | NE | 05 | Clear |
| Eureka | 50 | 40 | 45 | S | 00 | Clear |

Local Report

| Barometer Local Time | Temp | Rel Hum | Precip | Direction of Wind | Velocity of Wind | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A M | 38 | 100 | T | E | 01 | Clear |
| P M | 44 | 72 | 00 | E | 03 | Clear |

Maximum temperature 46 Minimum temperature 36 Mean temperature 41 Rainfall 0 00

Temperature 46 | 36 | 41 | — | 306

Mean temperature 46 | 36 | 41 | 44 | 9

7 DAYS WEATHER

SAN FRANCISCO Dec 6—Indications for Oregon and Washington Territory fair weather with the exception of light rain in the western portion from the mouth of the Columbia river northward variable winds nearly stationary temperature

### PASSENGER LISTS

ON LAND

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington G Mindel M M Silver M H White G P Hegerman J Barlio and thirty five in party G A Phillips W Farrar S Evans J McLennon J H Boomer I Mathews A B Boomer G W Allen and wife A P Thornton Alvin J Simpkins M Wagner Mrs Deland T Dirks R K Brown and sixty second class

Oregon & California—Passed Medford Ed Mawbuck C Scenmr E Feneman C Brady H Johnson H D Gass P W Post wife and daughter C Schooler Mrs H A Dilley J Maloff James Patent J Hubert C Kingman A Parsons G B Griffith and wife Mrs J N Colbert A H Logan Thos Sullivan Henry Pomeroy Mrs Logan H A Singleton S Oans Jr H Metzger W H Wood A B Stowe C Baker and wife A O Ross H C Brandt and wife A W Rossand thirty two immigrants

Northern Pacific No 1—Passed Ellston M C Coaly M A Pressell Miss Hattie Harris M Vestal H E Dickerson and 190 immigrants

STEAMER

Per steamer Columbia sailing from Portland for San Francisco December 6 at midnight Geo McLaughlin Ed Eisenbach Mr Foster J S Brown Mr G Foote and wife W J Davenport and wife Miss Belle Aaron Alice Smith A S Mayer, B M Hanley Thos Egred L P Clark H Morris F McLellan L A Alsky Miss C F Caldwell Miss A L Caldwell Mrs Miller J O Donnell and wife Geo W Barr Mrs Ivy Graff Miss Ida Pulme, J M Campbell, Jas Smith and fifty two steerage

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS RECORDED DECEMBER 6

C H Woodward et al to Portland Trust Co north half lot 6 blk 120 Dec 5 $1000

W A C N Frush to C H Woodward et al north half lot 6 blk 120 Nov 28 $3000

J Reinacher to Josephine C Child, lot 1 blk 125 Dec 5 $1 000

J Surman to C M Meredith lots 4 and 5 blk D Cloverdale extension, Dec 6 $300

L H Snow to R F Holmes 100 by 100 feet southwest corner of N Twentieth and N streets Dec 4 $600

Bridget and A I and J J Rahn to Mary Nelmes 100 by 50 feet 200 feet east of east line of Thirteenth and Montgomery streets Sept 2 $1

Mary J Nelmes to Annie I and J J Lahue 40 acres D F Nelson D I C lots 1 and 2 blk 30 lot 2 blk 63 city lots 7 and 8 blk 17 lots 5 and 6 blk 61 lot 4 blk 62 Carruthers add Dec 6 $10 000

E Quackenbush and wife to N T Collet lots 3 and 6 blk 125 Stephens add Nov 4 $400

George A Steele to Ella Wells lot 1 blk 1 C Cruthers add Dec 5 $4000

I W Going and wife to J V Temple lots 1 and 3 blk 16 Highland Dec 5 $700

Total $8 301

### THE OPENING OF THIRTEENTH STREET

And Now the Property Owners Come Forward and Make Object ons For the Third Time

It seems about as difficult a matter to get Thirteenth street extended up the hill as it is to get Seventh st ext extended to a connection with North Seventh Two efforts were made some time since to open a lateral or zig zag extension of Thirteenth but the owners of a block which was badly subdivided by the extension objected and the matter fell through

Lately a third effort has been made and after the experience gained in the two previous efforts it was fondly hoped that the city surveyor would fix the street in a shape which would allow of its being put through But now the owners of that block come before the council again and claim that their property will be irremediably damaged by the proposed extension, and that their damages have not been properly assessed and ask to have the whole business knocked on the head again

The fact seems to be that the extension of the street is needed and that it is impossible to get it up the hill without cutting up the block in question in a somewhat irregular manner but it is also said that unless the street is put through the block is of but little value If the improvement is to be delayed till a crooked street can be laid through the block on a straight line it will not be completed for some time However, in this happy land the property owner is the boss and the convenience of the public is not taken into consideration to any great extent

### BRIEF MENTION

Cloak sale at McAllen & McDonnell's

We are still there and the good things find their way to the tables Portland restaurant 1 First street.

The stock never was larger than at present at The Kohler & Chase Music House This includes the best grades of pianos on the market For holiday presents nothing will be more appropriate than a Decker Bros piano

### CARD OF THANKS

Mr and Mrs D I Leathers desire to express their heartfelt thanks to those in East Portland and Harrisburg who extended their sympathy in their hour of terrible affliction consequent upon the accident resulting in the death of their beloved son, Frank

Union ticket office corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company Union Pacific railway Northern Pacific railway Oregon Short Line Tillman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line G S Taylor ticket agent Portland Oregon.

### A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Mother Curry's (Asclepias) Gum Tree Cough Syrup It does not affect the stomach or bowels but acts directly Skidmore & Co agents, 1st First street, Portland Or

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion Constipation Biliousness Loss of Appetite Yellow Skin Malaria Malthier is a positive cure Skidmore & Co druggists

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping gear accommodations at No 2 Washington street office Northern Pacific Railroad

LITTLE ALBERT HANSEN late of Baker, Fen Heton and The Dalles, is home again at the St Charles restaurant Leave your wants to him

Hackney, of the New York has a corner on ducks, frogs, choice steaks oysters and other delicacies 152 First and 151 Ader

To get rich live well Be at peace with the world and get right in and make money Go to the New York

Fabre's Coffee and Chop House moved to Theater Royal building Third and Alder

CHRISTMAS CARDS at greatly reduced prices See Dekum's window 49 Washington street

Rider Haggard's latest Colonel Quaritch V C, for sale by C H Wilcox 150 First street

### BUSINESS ITEMS.

Cabinet Photos $4 per doz at Thwaites' 167 First

Woven Wire Spring Beds George M. Parker 131 Fifth street. Trade supplied.

FOR CHOICE Fruits Candies Nuts Dried Fruit and Cigars go to North and Washington streets.

The Vienna,

Washington street leads all for lunches and oysters

Pond's Extract stops all kinds of bleeding, pains, inflammations and Hemorrhages. Refuse anything but the genuine.


## [illegible]

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
MELTONS,
WIDE-WALES,
KERSEYS,
ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

## AT $3.00!

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

[illegible]

Full Dress Prince Albert,
3-Button Cutaway
and Sacks.

[illegible]

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $3 and $3 50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

—AND—

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

[illegible]

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.


## PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

RAILROAD OFFICIAL ARRIVED—To the regular California express which arrived yesterday morning was attached the special car Buenaventure of the Southern Pacific system The car contained general auditor of the road L C Wright and wife freight auditor C J Wilder and wife N H Foster auditor of motive power and machinery department and A D N McCullough ticket auditor These officials were in consultation yesterday with Manager Koehler and Superintendent Brandt relative to the proposed removal of the auditor's department of this division of the road to San Francisco The arrangements are yet incompleted and will require an their settlement a day or two more It is understood that the original plan of removal has been to some extent modified lessening the extent of the transfer

MR. JOE MARKS HEARD FROM—Mr Joseph Marks Backman is justly indignant at the statement made by Councilman Gerdes that he took Mr Marks for a scavenger Mr Marks says Mr Gerdes has known him for years and that when he spoke to Mr Gerdes about the license he tended that he was a fixed for about $65 a month and the license was a heavy tax on a poor man who had to support a family on that amount Mr Gerdes said that Mr Fleiner wished to make the license $2 50 a month but he had succeeded in having it reduced to $1 Mr Marks says Mr Gerdes knew he was a hack man and knew he was talking about the hackman's license It may be that Capt Schneider's beer had obfuscated Mr Gerdes's intellect as it is evident he was badly mixed up

LINCOLN POST ELECTION—At the regular meeting of Lincoln Post No 4 G A R last night the following officers were elected for the ensuing term Post commander E W Eaton, senior vice commander Thomas Gibson junior vice commander James Safely, quartermaster Charl a Duggan surgeon Henry Thumann chaplain Capt J Heinds officer of the day T B McDevitt officer of the guard Thos Hawks delegates to the department encampment C E Dubois Thomas Gibson alternates, James Murnagh D Cavanagh member of the hall committee C E Dubois committee on administration T B McDevitt Thomas Davison bureau of employment W A Banks Charles Duggan trustees Henry Thurman, Thomas Gibson Thomas Hawks

CONTRACT ABOUT COMPLETED—Messrs Hobkirk & McKenzie who took the contract to build the exposition building for the Industrial Fair Association have about completed their work and will turn the building over to the directors of the association this week The superintendent Mr J P Kohler will probably fit up a office in the building and begin the work of preparing for the fair of next fall It has been suggested that the central division of the building be utilized as a theater at least till a large theater is built here This room would make a very fine theater and would accommodate a large number of people and a stage could be arranged there which would accommodate any troupe which might wish to come here

HE HAD NO LICENSE—Wednesday U S District Attorney McArthur received a communication from the local board of steam boat inspectors informing him that Thomas Randles had violated section 4438 of the revised statutes by acting as pilot of the steamer I W W without having obtained a license Mr Randles called on the district attorney and acknowledged his fault and yesterday morning on being arraigned in the United States circuit court he entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 There are so many pilots on the river who have taken out a license that any one who attempts to follow the business without a license is bound to be informed against.

COAL AND COKE—The gas company has an unusually large store of coal on hand of both the Greta and Wallsend varieties from the Scottish Bard's and Varuna's cargo The Greta is not so black a coal as the Wallsend but harder and apparently of about equal heating power Gas consumption is larger than last year, though the gain is not so marked as is the case with coke We had no less than 700 tons of coke on hand last year, "one time" said Superintendent Dudley yesterday and this fall we are barely able to supply the demand, orders being in advance of our production.

DEEDS AND COR $11 000—A deed was filed in the recorder's office yesterday whereby Mr Mary J Nelmes in consideration of $10 000 conveyed to Annie I and John J Fahie any claim she may have had in the undivided one third of the estate of Bridget Fahie In addition to the money she received property in Seattle worth $1000 Mrs Nelmes is the daughter of Mrs Fahie who bequeathed her $5 It is said that there was some talk on the part of Mrs Nelmes of contesting the will and the division of property was willingly made by her brother and sister

DEEP SEA VESSELS—The Thunderbolt went down yesterday The Scottish Bard will leave down to-day The J W Mars is discharging her steel rails on the east side The Varuna is finishing her cargo having completed the discharge of coal at the gas works The Doxford a steel vessel of 682 tons burden left up yesterday as ballast for Tacoma She comes in ballast from San Diego to the Portland Flouring Mills

MILITIA ELECTION—Company A O N G held an election for the post of second lieutenant last evening at their quarters in the armory building The almost unanimous choice of the company fell upon Mr Geo I Telfer their former sergeant major Mr Telfer is to be congratulated upon his preferment to which he is eminently qualified, and the company upon its judicious action

THERE WILL BE MORE LIGHT—The Willamette Electric Light Company are soon to have a much more extended plant Two Brush machines with a capacity of sixty five arc lights each have been shipped from Cleveland Ohio and a fifty light Thompson & Heustis machine is expected to arrive any day now We shall have more light on all kinds of subjects before long

NO FREIGHT RECEIVED—Agent Newcomb of the Pacific Express Company received a telegram yesterday from W S Hay the company's agent at Helena, that on account of the strike among the engineers on the Montana & Union no freight can be received for points on that line excepting Butte This will necessitate a longer route for express matter

SPRAINED ANKLE—Mr F C Hagemann clerk for Sutton & Beebe sustained a bad sprain of the ankle yesterday afternoon while unloading stores at Allen & Lewis's He congratulates himself on having an accident policy on which he has paid the the premium for five years without any previous need of application for returns

ENTERTAINMENT—The young people of the United Presbyterian church Sixth and Montgomery streets will give an entertainment this (Friday) evening A programme consisting of tableaux music and recitations will be rendered and refreshments will be served Admission including refreshments 25 cents

EPISCOPAL CHURCH STATISTICS—Bishop Morris states in his annual address that according to the parochial reports of the clergy there were this year 248 baptisms 116 persons were confirmed and there are 1452 communicants The offerings for all purposes were $26 464 77

FORTHWITH—The administratrix of the D W Prentice estate offers the old and well known music business for sale It will be necessary to apply at once for terms of sale to Mrs Lizzie Prentice Portland Or

MR COURSEN'S CONCERT—At Masonic hall to night will begin at 8 15 sharp Season tickets for this concert and two more to be given later on can be had at Prentice's and at the door No single tickets

TO HIS LONG HOME—The funeral of Ah Sue one of the victims of the highbinders fight on Sunday last was buried yesterday only one of his countrymen following his remains to the grave

OREGON YEAR BOOKS!—Pertaining to Oregon scenery—the best thing out for greetings to distant friends Wiley B Allen's Book and Music Store 211 First street Portland sole state agents

THEY'LL COME—Every lady engaged in fancy work will call on J Selling & Co to day Five thousand ounces zephyr at 3 cents per ounce

GENTLEMAN—Wishes first-class room and board in private family Address L., OREGONIAN.

PEARS is the purest and best soap ever made.


DON'T MISS IT!

81st---81st

[illegible]

TO-DAY

ANOTHER GRAND OFFER IN FINE ALL-WOOL

[illegible] DRESS GOODS.

We show Three New Lines, every piece of which is Standard Value for One Dollar Per Yard,

—FOR—

53c

Per Yard

LOT 1—44-in FRENCH LORRAINES, new this season, Pure Worsted, all Latest Shades,

For 53c per yard.

LOT 2—42-in. BASKET WOVE SHADED FOILES, pure wool, a new French weave all latest mixed shades a beautiful fabrics,

For 53c per yard.

LOT 3—42 & 44-inch HEAVY TWISTED WARPS FRENCH SERAH CLOTHS; a standard and very popular goods, all shades,

For 53c per yard.

Your Choice To-Day Only at This Price

These Elegant All Wool Fabrics are offered for this Surprise Sale at Far Less than Manufacturers' Cost, and are good value for $1 00 per yard

Quantity will be limited to each purchaser Be on hand in time for best selections No shades will be reserved before day of sale

[illegible]

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

VICTOR SAFE & LOCK

Strongest Fire and Burglar Proof Safe Made

Has stamped on the record years in advance of all others over 9000 adopted the postal service and used by 30 000 county 10 int The first class Safe Half the usual price each Safe by all sizes Figure 806-12 inch $70 for 90 in this out and send to address free Do not delay ready WM BLEE Agent Portland Or

OREGON HOTEL,

Corner First and D Sts. Portland Oregon

JOHN SALZER, Proprietor

Board and lodging $1 00 per day Table Meals 25c Lodging 25c and 50c.

THE WHITE AND BAY rugs just received at H I Gullixson & Co's carpet store 104 Third street Abington building

STIFF HATS—On Saturday J Selling & Co will sell twenty dozen stiff hats at $1 50 each Regular price $4

BIG SALE OF RESERVED SEATS

The Prospects of a Very Successful Opera Season Quite Flattering

The sale of seats for the Carleton Opera Company opened quite brisk at Prentice's music stand and M A Gunst & Co's yesterday and the take was very large notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather in fact for so many days in advance it was one of the largest sales in the history of Portland and all the operas seemed to take on an equality

The great strength in the Carleton company is the fact that while the company is one of rare excellence the voice material being of the best and under the careful tutelage and direct guidance of Mr Carleton the most is made of it Charles H Drew Jay C Taylor J K Murray Robert Broderick E De Mess Charles Fals Miss Clara Lane Miss Alice Vincent Miss Clara Wisdom Miss Rose Beaudet and Miss Maggie Baxter are people not to be found in every organization traveling, and while each possesses some particular point of merit as a whole they make a most evenly balanced force in whose hands almost any work would be forced to success

The costumes worn in all the operas will be exquisitely lovely both in cash on and color while the grouping of the people of the play both as to pose and general arrangement of color which is executed under the personal direction of Mr Carleton stamp him as an artist in something more than voice as the series of stage pictures thus produced are said to be worthy of a painter's canvas

The chorus which is composed of hand some young ladies is well drilled and have fresh trained voices which adds considerable to the beauty of the productions

The Queen's Lace Handkerchief which is to be presented Thursday night will have as gorgeous a display of costumes as are worn on any stage $10 000 having been invested in the costumes for this production alone

MR MOODY WILL ARRIVE SATURDAY

Full Arrangements Being Made for Opening the Meetings in This City Next Sunday

Mr C W Beers secretary of the Y M C A of this city received a telegram from Mr Studd Mr Moody's private secretary yesterday morning stating that the noted evangelist and one of his helpers Mr Winslow will arrive in this city next Saturday and open the meetings on the Sunday following

Mr Moody is at present at Walla Walla where he will finish his labors Friday night The work at Spokane Falls where Mr Moody labored just previous to his going to Walla Walla was one of great success The large American Rink hall was crowded every night and a great many were won over to the gospel at that place At the final meeting Mr Moody took a collection for the Young Men's Christian Association and secured over $2500 toward a lot the association purchased some time ago

Last Wednesday the meetings were opened at Walla Walla where Mr George B Studd had been working for some time making ready for Moody An inspection of the Tabernacle at which place the meetings will be held in this city at closed the fact that the changes suggested by Mr Moody have been made and the seating capacity of the building enlarged so that it will now comfortably seat 7 00 persons The seats have been arranged with a view of accommodating the largest number with the least possible crowding About thirty ushers will convey the people to the seats in a systematic and orderly way

The Electric Light Company has just located a large arc light on the corner so situated as to light both streets The Tabernacle Company has planked the walks on both sides of the building, and every thing has been done to make the building comfortable in all its surroundings for the large audiences that will want to see and hear the great evangelist. Further announcements will be made in Saturday's OREGONIAN.

[illegible]

POLLIAR

Clothiers and Hatters,

Fine Ready-Made

[illegible] SUITS

Stocking Caps

—AND—

[illegible] GOODS.

The last month of the year is rapidly passing and we are making great sacrifices to close out our [illegible]

We are full of

[illegible] GOODS.

Some of them real

[illegible]

The advantages are all with the buyer now!

SEE OUR $15.00 OVERCOATS
SEE OUR 20 00 OVERCOATS
SEE OUR 25.00 OVERCOATS

See Our $10, $12, $15, $18, and $20

SUITS

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All Country orders will receive prompt attention

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Are the most *thoroughly reliable goods in the market* They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish They are always the same in *quality weight width* and *shade* thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black None genuine unless rolled on the "*Varnished Board*" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark

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61c per yard, our $1.00 Assabet Ladies Cloth.
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All Wool, 56 inches wide, quantity limited to One Dress Pattern to each purchaser
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The Farmers' & Mechanics' Store,

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Made to order any style of garment Good fit warranted. Full stock of Ready made Furs such as

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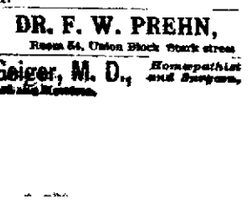

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## INDEMNITY LANDS.

### The Opinion in the Northern Pacific Case.

**What Is Said of the Delay in Making It Public—Its Text—The Company Gets Four Million Acres More.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—A great many inquiries have been made to ascertain why it is that the opinion of the attorney-general of the United States in the matter of the second indemnity limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which bears date in January last, was not made public until Saturday last. The requests for information upon this subject which have been made at the interior department have not been successful. There was no disposition manifested there to say anything about the matter. The officials were either inclined to say nothing or they accepted the opinion as a matter of course. There was less mystery at the department of justice. There the officials who had the custody of the opinion, and who were engaged in the preparation of it, simply said that the opinion was withheld solely at the request of Secretary Vilas. The curious fact about the matter is that the opinion of the attorney-general, in effect, overturns the decision of the secretary of the interior on this case. The inference of those who are familiar with the facts, and who, being in official position, do not care to talk about the matter, is that it was not deemed advisable to make the opinion public until after the election. A gentleman who formerly occupied a prominent position in the department of justice, said that the better usage would, perhaps, have been to have written a new introductory page, and to have changed the date of the opinion.

There is one fact which will hardly have escaped the attention of those who have an interest in this subject—that is, that, although the opinion has been known to the leading officials of the interior department, or at least to the secretary of the interior, since it was framed, no announcement has been made to the public, and no change in the methods of the land office, which will be made necessary in view of this opinion, has been made. It is true that it has been assumed that the subject has been held in abeyance; that, at least, is the claim. But it is not strictly the fact that the operations of the general land office were held in abeyance. On the contrary, the ruling, which the opinion of the attorney-general reverses, was not officially reversed, so that the practical effect has been that, although it was known that the attorney-general had given a contrary opinion, the orders issued when the reversed decision of the secretary of the interior was issued were not revoked. The effect, according to the statement of persons familiar with the business of the Northern Pacific road, has been that "squatters have been encouraged to settle," as one of these gentlemen puts it, "in other people's back yards, and in the parks and public places of towns, on the assumption that the lands were open to settlement as public domain. And all of this has been done from last January until now, when it was officially known that the attorney-general had decided that the people had no such rights, and that the claim of the Northern Pacific to the second indemnity belt was sustained."

The following is the text of the decision:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 17, 1888.

The Secretary of the Interior—SIR: Your predecessor, by his letter of the 7th of December, 1887, asked my opinion on the following points:

"(1.) Did the joint resolution of May 31, 1870, create a second indemnity belt beyond and in addition to the indemnity belt created by the granting act of 1864?

"(2.) If you answer the first proposition in the affirmative, and find that there are two indemnity belts, can selections be made within the first belt for losses outside the particular state or territory in which the same occurred?"

The granting act referred to in your first inquiry was passed on the 2d day of July, 1864 (13 U. S. Stats., 365). Its third section granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Every alternate section of public land, not mineral, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of twenty alternate sections per mile, on each side of said railroad line, as said company may adopt through the territories of the United States, and ten alternate sections of land per mile on each side of said railroad whenever it passes through any state, and whenever on the line thereof the United States shall have full title, not reserved, sold, granted, or otherwise appropriated, and free from pre-emption or other claims or rights, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed, and a plat thereof filed in the office of the commissioner of the general land office; and whenever, prior to said time, any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, said company shall be entitled, on the line of said road, to select, within the limits prescribed by this act, and to receive to the like quantity, other and contiguous sections of land designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections.

This section thus provided for a limit or boundary on each side of the road, to run parallel to the course of its line, along the outside lines of the alternate sections granted, and another limit or boundary ten miles beyond that, to which last limit the company was granted the right to select for lands lost in the first, in consequence of prior rights having attached thereto. These limits have been known as the "primary" and "secondary" or the "granted" and "indemnity" limits. Both are clearly the boundaries of rights or privileges granted by the section. On the 6th of March, 1865, the president of the company presented a map of the general route of the line to the proper officers of the interior department, and asked a withdrawal from sale of the public lands along its course. This map was adjudged insufficient, and withdrawal refused. The map thus filed accomplished a good purpose for the company, but afforded the public a general knowledge of the probable location of the prospective road.

The knowledge thus furnished inspired activity in the settlement, pre-emption and purchase of lands along the probable line indicated by it. The 19th section of the act declared the act should be null and void unless $2,000,000 of the stock of the company should be taken, and 10 per cent, thereof paid in within two years. Other provisions of the act showed the intent of congress to impose on the company a speedy completion of the line. Before the 31st day of May, 1870, the date of the resolution referred to in your inquiry, little had been done by the company to comply with that intent. The necessity for relief from the effect of the supineness of the company, and its inability to proceed successfully without additional powers, gave rise to the resolution under consideration, which delares (16 U. S. Stats., page 378):

That the Northern Pacific Railroad Company be and are hereby authorized to locate and construct under the provisions, and with the privileges, grants and duties provided for in its act of incorporation, its main road to some point on Puget sound, via the valley of the Columbia river, and in the event of there not being in any state or territory, in which said main line or branch may be located at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of land per mile granted by congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such state or territory within ten miles on each side of said road beyond the limits prescribed in said charter as will make up such deficiency on said main line or branch, except mineral or other lands as excepted in the charter of said company of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to the amount of the lands that have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, pre-empted, or otherwise disposed of, subsequent to the passage of the act of July 2, 1864.

The first clause in the resolution quoted expressly declares the company is authorized to construct, "under the provisions and with the privileges, grants, and duties provided for in its act of incorporation." This language clearly indicates an intent to confirm all the benefits, privileges, and grants embraced in the original act, and rebuts any interpretation of the resolution which would diminish or curtail them. Among those privileges was the right of the company to select its lands for those that had been disposed of by the United States at any time prior to the date of the definite location of the road. If this indemnity grant be construed to cover the same ground embraced in the original indemnity limit, and not extend beyond it, it would deprive the company of the lieu lands for any lands that had been taken up by settlers or purchasers before the passage of the act of 1864. Congress could not have intended to provide for indemnity of lands lost to the company after the passage of the act of 1864, and take from it all indemnity for those which had been lost before that date, in an enactment whose clear purpose was to increase the inducements to build the road by strengthening the credit of the company. The probability that many of the most valuable lands, which the company would have received had the lands been withdrawn on the 6th of March, 1865, within the original primary and secondary limits, had been appropriated by settlers and purchasers between the passage of the original act and the resolution of the 31st of March, 1870, suggested the necessity that an additional indemnity limit should be established for lands which had been lost between those dates. This probable necessity was provided for by the provision in the resolution that

In the event of there not being in any state or territory in which said main line or branch may be located, at the time of the final location thereof, the amount of lands per mile granted by congress to said company within the limits prescribed by its charter, then the said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers, in such state or territory within the limits prescribed in said charter, ten miles on each side of said road, beyond the limits prescribed in said charter, as will make up such deficiency.

This clause seems to be sufficiently clear to be its own interpreter. "Beyond the limits prescribed in said charter" certainly means outside of the limits. It does not declare it is to be outside of the granted or primary limits only, but beyond the limits without restriction to either primary or secondary. Interpretation does not authorize the interpolation of the words "primary," or "granted," into the statute. To add the word "granted" or "primary" after the word "limits," would diminish the right of indemnity by excluding the company from indemnity for such lands as prior to the passage of the original act had been disposed of to the government, and would restrict the right of selection for lands lost to the particular state or territory in which the lands lost were located. The company would thus be deprived of a part of the "privileges and grants provided for in its act of incorporation." That the resolution should not be thus restricted is corroborated by the uniform interpretation of both the land bureau and the department of the interior, in their administration of it. Commissioner Drummond on December 27, 1871, issued orders to the registers and receivers along the line of the road, as follows:

Register and Receiver, Alexandria, Minn.—*Gentlemen*: Referring to my letter to you of the 15th of September, 1870, and map of designated line and twenty-mile limit of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and directing a withdrawal of lands therefor, I now enclose you a map showing the line of the road as constructed, together with the definite twenty-mile limits of the grant and the additional ten-mile indemnity limits, as granted under the original act of July 2, 1864, and also the additional ten-mile indemnity limit granted by the joint resolution, May 31, 1870. These limits are respectively designated as the twenty, thirty and forty-mile limits. I have also designated the limits fixed in my letter of the 15th of September, 1870, and you are now directed to withhold from sale or location, pre-emption or homestead entry, all the odd-numbered sections within the limits designated on the map herewith and not heretofore withdrawn. Respectfully submitted, WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

On the 31st of July, 1885, Commissioner Sparks, in the case of the United States vs. Guilford Miller (3 Brainard's Precedents, 214), referring to this resolution, together with the indemnity provisions of the original act, uses the following language:

The indemnity provision is as follows: "And whenever prior to said time any of said sections or parts of sections shall have been granted, sold, reserved, occupied by homestead settlers, or pre-empted or otherwise disposed of, other lands shall be selected by such company in lieu thereof, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, in alternate sections and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections." The act of May 31, 1870 (16 Statutes, 376), extended those limits ten miles further, in the event that deficiencies should not be supplied within the first ten miles within the granted limits.

The interpretation thus illustrated has been the rule of the administration both in the land bureau and in the interior department without exception ever since the passage of the resolution of 1870. Many property rights must doubtless have rested upon the construction adopted. Contemporaneous and uniform interpretation is entitled to weight in the construction of the law, and, in cases of doubt, ought to turn the scale. (Brown vs. United States, 113 U. S., 570). As, therefore, the circumstances surrounding the passage of the resolution of 1870, the language of the resolution itself, and the contemporaneous and uniform interpretation adopted by the land bureau and interior department, all concur in the conclusion that the resolution of 1870 creates a second indemnity belt beyond and in addition to the indemnity belt created by the granting act of 1864," your first inquiry is answered in the affirmative.

In reply to your second inquiry, the first section of the act of the 2d of July, 1864 (13 U. S. Stats., 366) declares:

And said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct, furnish, maintain and enjoy a continuous railroad and telegraph line, with the appurtenances, namely, beginning at a point on Lake Superior, in the state of Minnesota or Wisconsin; thence westerly by the most eligible railroad route as shall be determined by said company, within the territory of the United States, on the north of the forty-fifth degree of latitude, to some point on Puget's sound.

By this a continuous line is provided for. No state or territory is ever named in it except as the starting point and terminus of that line. State and territorial lines are not mentioned nor in any way recognized as constituting divisions which break the continuity. On this unbroken line alternate sections are granted to the amount of ten per mile on each side within the states and twenty within the territories. Whenever lands shall have been lost to the company from the amounts granted within the primary limits by previous settlement or purchase, the act declares:

"Other lands shall be selected by said company in lieu thereof, under the direction of the secretary of the interior, in alternate sections, and designated by odd numbers, not more than ten miles beyond the limits of said alternate sections." (13 U. S. Stats., 368).

This clause as a whole provides for an indemnity for lands lost out of the amount granted. The conditions of this indemnity, set forth in detail, under which the right or privilege of selection vests in the company, are, lands shall have been lost out of the amount granted; selections must be made by the company of other lands in lieu of them; those selections must be made under the directions of the secretary of the interior; selections shall only be of alternate odd-numbered sections, and they must not be more than ten miles beyond the limits of the granted sections. These are all the limitations or conditions provided for by the act of 1864, subject to which the right to select is granted. Interpretation will not warrant the adding of another limitation that the lieu lands must be selected in the same state or territory in which the lands were lost. To annex such an additional limitation to the words of the grant would be legislation, and not construction. In the resolution of the 31st of May, 1870, (16 U. S. Stats., 379,) in which congress intended to limit the selection of the lieu lands to the same state or territory in which the lands were lost, the language used to so limit the grant is: "Then said company shall be entitled, under the directions of the secretary of the interior, to receive so many sections of land belonging to the United States, and designated by odd numbers in such state or territory within ten miles on each side of said road beyond the limits prescribed in said charter."

The language "in such state or territory", or some equivalent language, would doubtless have been found in the original act of 1864, had it been the intent of congress to limit the selection to the state or territory in which the lands were lost. In the absence of any such words, I do not feel authorized to interpolate them as an additional limitation to the law as enacted. I therefore answer your second inquiry also in the affirmative.

I am, yours respectfully,
A. H. GARLAND, Attorney-General.

Speaking of the attorney-general's opinion, Secretary Vilas said to-day:

"I do not know that any action on our part is necessary under the opinion. The preceding secretary of the interior made a ruling exactly opposed to this; but before its terms could be carried out, he granted a review of the case, and put the questions involved to the attorney-general. That action suspended any order throwing those indemnity lands open to settlement, and, they are in the same condition that they were before the action of Secretary Lamar. We have little time to do much before the next administration comes in, but we shall probably go on now and adjust the grant. The authorities of the general land office have been engaged on the Northern Pacific grant as if no questions had been under consideration. But no lists have been certified. The work has made good progress, and were the surveys completed, the adjustment could be finished without difficulty before many months. The lack of surveys is a great obstacle, having not only the effect of annoying settlers and preventing the taxation of land, but also of obstructing the general land office in its work of properly locating lists of selections made."

This decision gives the Northern Pacific Company about 4,000,000 acres of land more than it would otherwise have been able to select.

## VERY LARGE STEAMERS.

**Two Now Building on the Clyde For the Inman Line.**

Boston Herald.

James and George Thompson launched from their ship-building yard at Clydebank, Scotland, October 23, the second of two Atlantic passenger steamers built by them for the Inman & International Steamship Company. The first vessel completed was the City of New York, and the ship last put into the water is named the City of Paris. Both are identical in every respect. As the great Eastern is being demolished, these Inman liners occupy the position of the largest vessels afloat, their tonnage of 10,000 tons being over 2000 tons greater than any merchant vessel now in service. The dimensions of the City of Paris are as follows: Length on water line, 525 feet; length over all, 560 feet; breadth, 63½ feet; depth, molded, 42 feet. To illustrate the enormous size it may be mentioned that the pieces of steel used in construction numbered 30,000, weighing 7000 tons; wood, 120,000 cubic feet, weighing 1300 tons; and that the square feet on each deck amounts to 27,000; on five decks and on the the inner of the double bottom 160,000. The space on these decks is largely utilized in providing for passengers, accommodation being arranged for about 2000. The top deck is principally for promenading, something like eighteen feet being left on either side, from stem to stern, for walking and sitting. On this deck are the drawing-room, the library, and several suits of rooms with every convenience, so that families, if so disposed, may live entirely within doors during the whole voyage. The second-class smoking room is also on the promenade deck aft. On the upper deck space is left on either side. On this level the principal room of the ship is situated—the dining saloon, the roof of which is in the form of an arch twenty feet high, thirty-three feet long and of twenty-three feet span. There are alcoves ranged on both sides of the arch, the accommodation provided being for 300. This apartment is most elegantly finished, light, cheery colors prevailing.

On one "gable" of the arch there is an organ loft with organ, and on the other an oriel window looking out from the drawing-room. The first-class smoking-room is aft o the same deck. It is an apartment 45 feet long and 27 feet broad. The second-class dining saloon is also on the upper deck. It is 27 feet long and 40 feet broad and can seat 150 passengers. The private apartments are situated on four decks, and are all within 155 feet of the center of the ship. In all, nearly 2000 first-class passengers have been provided for; about 500 second-class and a large number of emigrants can be accommodated on the lower deck. The vessel will be propelled by twin screws, and in this respect is different from all high-speed Atlantic steamers at present afloat. There being two separate engines, the probability of the ship being brought to a standstill by the machinery giving way is obviated. The engines are of the three-crank, triple-expansion type, and are designed to indicate 18,000 horse-power. The diameter of the cylinders is: High pressure, 45 inches; intermediate, 71 inches, and low pressure 113 inches, the stroke being sixty inches. There is on the high-pressure cylinder one piston-valve, on the intermediate two, and on the low-pressure cylinder four. In every respect the engines and the auxiliary machinery are of modern design, innovations being introduced in many instances as the result of the firm's experience in designing and building high-speed engines for warships. The boilers which supply the steam are nine in number, built of steel. They are each fifteen and a half feet in diameter and nineteen feet long, and work to a pressure of 150 pounds. Forced draught on the closed stokehole system is adopted. There are six furnaces to each boiler, the diameter being three feet eleven inches and the fire grate area 1293 feet. The tubes are seven and a half feet long and two feet three-eighth inches diameter, and the heating surface 50,265 feet. The boilers are in three separate water-tight compartments, divided by transverse bulkheads, and the two sets of engines are separated by a longitudinal bulkhead. In this way a collision will not incapacitate the propelling power of the vessel, for only two at most of the compartments could be filled.

The principle of division has been more fully developed than in any other passenger steamers, as the bulkheads are carried to the upper deck without a door in them, so that should a collision occur the ship is at once in a position to take full advantage of her subdivision. There are fifteen separate main water-tight compartments, most of which are again subdivided into smaller spaces. None of these main compartments exceed thirty-five feet long, and the quantity of water they will contain to waterline is equal to 1250 tons. In addition the vessel has double bottoms, the intervening space being available for water ballast for trimming the ship. Lifeboats are carried to accommodate every soul on board. The auxiliary engines number in all thirty-seven. The engines for hoisting cargo in and out of the vessels are worked by hydraulic power. For many other purposes "lifts" have been provided. Hydraulic power is also requisitioned to work the steering gear. There are in all ten hydraulic lifts and thirteen hydraulic derricks. The ship will be lighted by electricity. In all there are over 1000 lamps and a powerful search light. The rudder is a specialty, being a patent of the firm, and adds greatly to the efficiency of the vessel should she be commissioned as an armed cruiser, owing to the improved maneuvering power. In this connection it may be stated that the vessel's decks have been specially strengthened for carrying guns, so that in all respects she will make an efficient armed cruiser.

## NEWS NOTES FROM ASHLAND.

ASHLAND, Dec. 5

The woolen mills have stopped until after the holidays.

Frank Hagardine is lying dangerously sick with brain fever.

The roundhouse is about completed. They keep some engines there now.

Mr. H. B. Carter is about to build a $5000 house for his own use near the Iowa addition.

The city fathers have ordered new lamps to light the city; the old ones give such a poor light.

Mr. C. B. Watson of Astoria has purchased property on the boulevard, and will soon occupy it.

Fred Clift of Linkville has moved here and gone in partnership with D. Paine in the butcher business.

The city council has ordered new sidewalks built on Main street from the Presbyterian church to the North schoolhouse.

The Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies both have repeating offices here, the Western Union having moved into the postoffice building.

M. L. Stacy met with a serious accident here some time ago while driving a nail. The head flew off and struck him in the eye. It is feared he will lose his sight.

Ashland is about to have a system of electric lights. Mr. Roper and Mr. Carter have gone to San Francisco to purchase the machinery. They will visit several places in California to see the workings of the different plants before purchasing. They also contemplate building and equipping a street car line to be run by electricity. The stock was all subscribed in one day.

**For Coughs and Colds**

Try our "*Pectoral Balsom*" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 161 First street.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says. "Both, myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Skidmore & Co., druggists.

## WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

### Gov. Semple's Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

**An Interesting Outline of the Salient Features of the Territory's Resources and Progress; With Comparative Tables.**

[Special Correspondence of The Oregonian.]

OLYMPIA, Dec. 6.—Governor Semple's annual report to the secretary of the interior has just been received from the department in Washington. As only a generalized statement of its contents was sent to the newspapers by telegraph fuller details of the many evidences of this territory's progress will prove interesting. The report first deals with the question of population. No census having been taken this year, the law requiring this to be done only every two years, Gov. Semple requested all county assessors to make a statement of the approximate increase of population, in their respective districts, over that of 1887. The estimates are for the period ending September 30 last, and include two immigration seasons, as the census marked 1887 was taken in the first month of that year and represented the population of 1886. Allowing only the same number of increase per year as the average for the past six years, the population at the end of september, 1888, was 167,982, as shown in the following table:

| Year. | Popltn. | Increase. | Year. | Popltn. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1878 | 90,514 | ... | 1883 | 92,508 | 21,760 |
| 1879 | 97,781 | 7,270 | 1885 | 125,992 | 13,784 |
| 1880 | 99,929 | 9,153 | 1887 | 145,068 | 17,057 |
| 1881 | 70,728 | 5,740 | 1888 | 162,982 | 24,513 |

It will be observed that in this comparative table the increase in four instances are annual and in the other biennial. The governor gives his belief that the population in 1887 should have been given as 162,076 instead of 143,669, by reason of important omissions in the calculations for that year, and he adds that the correctness of his reasoning has not been questioned from any source, and I am convinced that they are correct. I believe, therefore, that my moderate estimate of the increase for the period ending September 30, 1888, should be added to my estimate of the population in 1889, which would make the population of Washington territory 186,393.

Under the head of taxable property the report gives a number of elaborate tables, giving more in detail the information contained in the tables published in THE OREGONIAN nearly two months ago, showing the total value of all taxable property assessed to be $84,621,182; an increase of $23,058,443 over the assessment of 1887. The tax levy in 1878 was 4 mills. In 1879 it was reduced to 3 mills and in 1880 to 2½ mills, where it now stands. In the year 1878, with a 4-mill tax levy, the revenue derived was the sum of $67,698 08, while in 1888, with 2½ mills, it produces $212,734 92, a gain of a fraction less than 450 per cent. in ten years. In fact, the now healthy condition of our territory indicates beyond question that it will be able to erect and properly maintain the public works necessary as the demand of time requires, without foisting a debt upon future generations to pay.

Relative to the settlement of lands the report contains an interesting table showing the number of acres entered at the various land offices in the territory for the year ending June 30 last, the aggregates being as follow:: Original homestead entries, 312,740 acres; timber culture entries, 89,365 acres; cash entries, 133,804 acres; pre-emption filings, 359,644 acres; coal land entries, 18,720 acres; desert land entries, 24,000 acres, and timber land entries 85,600 acres,—a grand total of 1,023,773 acres.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company disposed of to individuals during the same year 368,700 acres to 1649 purchasers. The unsurveyed lands aggregate about 23,392,070 acres. Congress is asked to make more liberal appropriations for making surveys. The governor says in this connection:

The government does not secure immunity from the schemes of "land grabbers" by delay in offering its lands. The evil day is simply postponed. If surveys were ordered to-day over the whole of the territory the true character of the lands could be determined, and the information gained would be equal in value to the outlay necessary to obtain it. When the lands were accurately graded those that were too mountainous, or otherwise unfit for cultivation, could be permanently reserved as timber lands, and the inducements utilized under some system that would provide for their maintenance as a protection to our water supply and a permanent source of revenue to the government.

With reference to commerce the report, among other things, says: Since my last report direct shipments of teas from China and Japan, through our ports to the Mississippi valley and the East, have been inaugurated. Also during the year a large part of the crops of Eastern Washington that formerly went to sea via Portland, in Oregon, are now shipped at Tacoma and Seattle. Ores from interior mines are beginning to seek tide-water, and this, with the increased yield of breadstuffs, fruit, fish, lumber and shingles have so increased shipments that all railroads in Washington territory are seriously embarrassed for lack of cars to accommodate the traffic.

There are a total of 1,197.7 miles of railroad in actual operation in the territory, of which sum 40.4 miles are narrow gauge.

The governor says there have been more inquiries made for information in regard to stock raising than for any other class of statistics. Only a limited amount of information as to the number and kinds of stock in the territory could be obtained, by reason of the negligence of those possessing the information to send in reports of even the most general character. Such reports as were received, being 36 out of 280 requested, show that there are 53,371 cattle, 22,291 horses, 285,450 sheep and 3170 swine in the neighborhoods from which reports were received. Of course these reports include only animals on the ranges and are manifestly incomplete. The report goes on to say:

The general tenor of all letters received from stockmen is to the effect that the ranges are being rapidly curtailed by homestead, pre-emption and other entries of the public land, and by purchases of railroad land. This fact is very clearly exhibited by the returns from the different land offices, tabulated under the head of settlement of lands in another part of this pamphlet. It is also gathered from the letters received that it no longer pays to raise inferior stock of any kind in this territory. Cattle, horses, sheep and swine of superior breeds are now in demand and may be found everywhere. The old practice of leaving stock to take care of themselves on the ranges in winter has given place to the better one of providing feed and shelter for them. Several complaints have been received from flock-masters against the rule that prohibits driving stock across Indian reservations. It is claimed that in some localities sheep are crowded on hot, dry ranges during the summer, when a drive of twelve or fifteen miles along a public road across an Indian reservation would bring them to hundreds of miles of green mountain pastures. I respectfully represent that it would be a matter of great accommodation to flock-masters to allow them the privilege requested, under stringent regulations as to interference with the Indians or their animals. From all accounts the days of large ranges have passed in Washington territory, and the bunchgrass is giving place to fields of wheat and other cereals.

The reports of the coal mining inspectors for the current year show that industry to have been in a flourishing condition. The last legislature changed the laws so as to divide the territory into two inspection districts, and provided additional security for life and limb. The following table will show the output of the various mines in operation for the year ending September 30 last.

FIRST DISTRICT.

| Name. | Tons. |
|---|---|
| Burnda | 49,160 |
| South Prairie | 36,149 |
| Wilkeson | 2,800 |
| Carbon Hill | 203,702 |
| Tacoma Coal and Coke Co. (Wilkeson) | 14,371 |
| Total | 306,082 |

SECOND DISTRICT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Franklin | 182,921 |
| Black Diamond | 186,622 |
| Newcastle | 158,134 |
| Cedar Mountain | 52,513 |
| Roslyn | 254,201 |
| Gilman | 13,428 |
| Total | 823,119 |

This shows a grand total of 1,133,801 tons, an increase of 608,696 tons over the output for the last fiscal year.

The report says that the mines of the newly organized county of Okanogan have attracted much attention during the last two years, and may now be said to be established upon a permanent basis. There are now on record in this county 1334 quartz claims. Nearly all upon which work has been done show gold or silver ore in paying quantities.

There are a number of interesting tables relating to the lumber output. In this connection reference is made to the following phenomena:

Several years ago I noticed at numerous points on the Columbia river small patches of trees that had died without any apparent cause. I made personal examination of a considerable number of these trees in different positions. I caused a few to be cut down and sawed in two, but could not detect anything extraordinary in their appearance. I reported all the facts in my possession to the United States forestry commission, in hope that further investigations might be made, but have not heard of its being done. I have since kept a careful lookout for these deadened patches and am glad to say that they have not spread. The first year of their occurrence they were very conspicuous, as the foliage presented a red appearance. The second year the leaves dropped off and the bare limbs did not present a noticeable contrast with the green leaves surrounding them.

The capacity and output for the year ended June 30 last of mills sending in reports are as follows: Capacity per year, 405,296,000 feet; output in lumber, 329,848,263 feet; output in lath, 49,581,628; output in shingles, 50,614,500. The amounts of lumber, lath and shingles shipped during the same year, compiled from official statements, are as follows: Foreign shipments: Lumber, 43,133,732 feet; lath, 3,886,435; shingles, 4,741,981; coastwise shipments: lumber, 149,954,246 feet; lath, 45,857,193; shingles, 3,840,000. The amounts shipped by rail and sold by the local trade during the same year are as follows: Shipped by rail: Lumber, 24,250,000 feet; lath, 1,050,000; shingles, 24,000,000; consumed within the territory, lumber, 105,910,225 feet; lath, 14,474,000; shingles, 12,921,250.

The estimated capacity of saw mills, of which no report was received, is 139,200,000 feet. The territory, in the above calculations, is divided as follows: Puget sound mills, Gray's harbor mills, Columbia river mills, Shoalwater bay mills and interior mills.

During the last few years a large trade in Washington territory cedar shingles has grown up in the Eastern states. These goods possess the following advantages over the best of those produced elsewhere: (1) They are very wide; (2) they are long lived; (3) they are grained edged, (4) they do not split under the hammer; (5) they lie close and do not warp, thus forming a roof impervious to drifting dust and snow.

The report touches on labor questions as follows:

The supply of labor for carrying on all operations connected with the development of the territory seems to have been ample during the past year. There was some anxiety on the part of the growers that a portion of the crop would be lost from lack of pickers, but that difficulty was overcome, as described elsewhere in this report.

The experiment of bringing negroes here to work in the coal mines has been made at Roslyn under circumstances calculated to create the maximum of friction.

There is, of course, no legal objection to the movement of negro laborers to any part of the United States, and I do not think that there would be any factious opposition on the part of white laborers if the movement was a natural one, but where they are taken to remote points in bodies by contractors, for the purpose of cutting down wages, it is apparently open to the same objection as the importation of contract labor from foreign countries.

I am inclined to think that this policy is the worst that could be pursued for the negroes themselves, for a general impression is liable to be created thereby amongst white laborers that negroes can be used by capitalists as instruments to create artificial standards of wages. The inevitable result of that would be to raise up a wall of prejudice between the races, which, in the end, must produce serious results for the weaker of the two. If the negro race is to be disseminated, it must be by gradual advance, without severing their communications. They possess no quality that would enable them to hold an advanced outpost in this latitude.

Great satisfaction is expressed here at the passage of the law for the exclusion of Chinese. I am convinced that when the last of these unpopular people have left our shores, it will appear that we can do better without them. The date of their disappearance will be the beginning of a new era of prosperity and good feeling on the Pacific coast.

The report then deals with the Indians, public buildings, schools, the weather, salmon fisheries, irrigation in Yakima county, the national guard, and a detailed exhibit of the correspondence and telegrams preceding and pending the labor troubles at Roslyn, consequent upon the introduction of negro labor. The governor makes the following comment on that dispute, the italics being his:

The bringing into the territory of these contract laborers, *it was supposed*, give offense to the white miners at Roslyn; they, *it was supposed*, would desire to attack the negroes; and the lawful authorities, *it was supposed*, would fail or refuse to do their duty. Upon this string of suppositions the managers of the coal mines relied to justify their action in ordering the introduction of Washington territory. My investigations convinced me that none of these suppositions had any foundation in fact except the first one. * * * The conclusion, therefore, must be that the bringing of these "detectives" to mine No. 3 was an unjustifiable proceeding on the part of the coal mine owners, and I think may be properly characterized as an outrage. I gave this as my opinion to the attorneys and agents of the companies, and stated to them that even if, as they claimed, there was no law by which such proceedings could be prevented or punished, that I proposed to urge the local authorities to take some action, and let the report show that they had not submitted to the outrage tamely. * * * I have made an extended report of this matter because I believe it is one of great importance. The system by which corporations or rich individuals claim the right to maintain a standing armed force to overawe opposition to their schemes is one that has grown up within the last twenty years, and constitutes a serious menace to our free institutions. These so called "detective agencies" are almost exactly on a par with the societies of "highbinders" amongst the Chinese, the organized bodies of ruffians, offering, for hire, to become the instruments of the rich and strong for the oppression of the poor and weak. Not being able to show any authority of law for their existence, they and their employers point to a line of precedents begging the question at issue, and the history of the republic, when the idea of liberty was completely subordinated to the idea of material wealth as it was under the Doges of Venice. The action of this office is in a new line of precedents, and I have recommended to the code commissioners of this territory that they incorporate in their report to the legislature a statute that will enable its officers to effectively deal with such cases as the one herein mentioned.

The effort made by some hop-growers last season, by reason of the scarcity of white pickers, to employ Chinamen for that purpose is made the subject of investigation in the report. It says:

The experience of Pierce county and the city of Tacoma in doing without coolie labor for three years appears to have been so satisfactory that there is practical unanimity amongst all classes of the population in the resolve to use every lawful means to prevent its reintroduction. The peaceful solution of the question was reached through the patriotic efforts of all concerned. The hop-growers and the laborers who were opposed to the introduction of coolies each restrained or voted down their violent members, and each gave way in a degree in order to reach a conclusion satisfactory in the main to both sides.

Hereafter, in my opinion, the *entente cordiale* established this year between the hop-growers and the white laborers will be maintained, and the hop-picking season will be a time of festivity, as the vintage is in wine-growing countries and the harvest is in the states of the Mississippi valley.

The governor enters into a lively and sympathetic description of the kinds of game and their leading characteristics, all of which betrays the spirit of the true sportsman.

Under the title of "Needs of the Territory," the following are enumerated:

The first thing in enumerating our needs must always be admission into the Union. We are rich and reputable and we do not require anybody to settle our bills. Give us the right to regulate our local affairs and we will not only pay our own officers, but we will render much service to the Union.

Improvement of our waterways, so as to enable us to hold the transportation companies in check, and thus keep a larger proportion of the results of our labor in our own pockets.

The allotment to all Indians of lands in severalty, and the throwing open of the remaining portions of the reservations to settlement by white people.

Liberal appropriations for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act.

Crediting the account of this territory at the war department with the value of arms and munitions of war furnished to the state of Oregon during the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877-78.

The establishment of a port of entry at Gray's harbor and the erection of bonded warehouses at Seattle and Tacoma.

Liberal appropriations for surveys of public lands, and increased vigilance to prevent them from falling into the hands of speculators.

An appropriation to defray the expenses of the legislature that was ordered by a territorial statute of 1888 to assemble in January, 1889. This is a very important matter, as we need a session to close up our territorial affairs preparatory to admission into the Union.

The report, as a whole, evidences much conscientious work.

SAREF.

**He Gave It Up.**

Boston Courier.

Smith—Then you've given up all idea of becoming a writer?

Jones—I have.

S.—But I heard that you had all your plans matured; that you were going to avoid prolixity, write nothing but short, sharp or sententious sentences; that, in fact, you were to be the great condenser.

J.—Yes; that was my plan exactly.

S.—And an excellent one. A writer working on such a plan would find himself in great demand.

J.—I'm aware of it.

S.—Who didn't you carry your plan out.

J.—Well, to tell the truth, I could think about nothing to condense.

## BEAUTY AS A FINE ART.

### Loveliness a Thing That May be Cultivated.

**An Abuse of Nature's Possibilities That Amounted to a Crime—An Establishment for the Cultivation of Beauty.**

New York Mail and Express.

One rarely meets a thoroughly beautiful woman. Women with good points? Yes. Women of style? Yes. But out and out well-rounded, beautiful women? No. The reason for this fact lies in the neglect to cultivate beauty as a fine art. We are given to extremes rather than sensible harmonies in our attention to the development of beauty.

Not one of us but can recall some well featured woman whose method of arranging her hair is simply destructive of contour of head or some bright, piquant girl whose natural characteristics are lost in the application of strictly conventional forms. Not a day passes that I do not meet women whose possibilities for beauty have been absolutely overlooked in slavish devotion to reigning fashions.

Could anything be uglier than the present "bang," cut very short and pointed downward toward the center of the forehead, with the side hair drawn closely away and upward toward the top of the head? Not more than one face in ten, to put it moderately, but is disfigured by this method of "doing the hair," yet a mile's walk down a popular avenue will show that nearly every woman one meets wears her front hair arranged after this execrable style.

HORRORS OF THE BANG.

Said a fashionable hair dresser to a friend of mine recently—a lady whose head was very long from the bridge of the nose, whose cheek bones were high and prominent and forehead narrow and low, "You must allow me to cut your hair in the latest style; everything else is dowdyish and common." To be "dowdyish" was something so terrible that the lady in question consented, with the result that her head became a picture for a comic publication, looking as if the top had been put into a vise and pointed. This peculiar face needed the most careful arrangement of fluffy hair at the sides of the forehead, with the entire center left uncovered to give equilibrium to the general shape. But all thought of beauty as a fine art was sacrificed to the god of style, and the poor creature was literally a sight to behold!

Again, I frequently meet a woman whose entire shape is a succession of sharp angles. The perfect human body is both free and symmetrical, and coming from the hands of the supreme designer, a woman is a creature of curve and grace; coming from the hands of her tailor, she is too often a thing of angles and awkwardness. What a horror one becomes when every joint of the upper body is accentuated by the style of the gown so that each member seems to be proclaiming itself superior to its neighbor.

LOVELINESS DISGUISED.

Recently I sat opposite a woman in an elevated car for a half-hour, whose abuse of nature's possibilities amounted to a crime. She must have been a superbly shaped woman before the course of torturing every organ into independent prominence began. The shoulders, which were thrown up and squared out of natural shape; and the bust, which was laced so high that the proportion of the curve from the neck to the waist was lost; and the hips, which were perfect shelves from the closely drawn waist, formed three distinct points of observation. Scientifically speaking, these members were seen to be exact truths; artistically speaking, no use was made of *ta vue* sentiment, and the sense of affinity was entirely lost—precision and extremes taking the place of grace and subtlety. Had this woman studied her own form from the point of art and beauty, instead of fashion and custom, she would have been nothing less than a magnificent Juno. One could fancy her released from the stiff and unyielding corset, wearing a flexible bodice which would firmly support the ample lines of her figure without destroying its natural curves with sloping shoulders, gentle flowing waist and hip line and exquisitely molded bust, clothed in a soft and dainty wool or lace fabric which would have made of her a picture of ravishing loveliness. So clothed, she would have been an inspiration for an artist, a very unusual beauty; clothed as she was, she was merely an ordinary stylish woman like whom you could see a hundred on the street that very day—the larger part on them padded into shape, and possessing not one tithe of the natural beauty which was hers. I knew that I was the only person in the car who gave the woman a second thought

thought odd, fashion would
secret logic.

STUDY YOUR POSSIBILITIES.

ice to women, young and old
uty as an art, to understand
bilities, physical, no less than
ote intelligent care to the
aring apparel so that every
be accentuated, and the
ch ranged by development
idence of vanity for a
be beautiful—I pity those
ey may be sure that in the
and position, the winsome air
manner, the unspoilt
roice will outstrip plain
ectuality by far. Everybody
ng at a beautiful face and
es have a social and
l for one will not add a
ut has already been said and
woman's little vanities, except
r to cultivate them
To not misunderstand me
hat I am advising women
petticoats and shallowness
ite for real beauty is
animating principle. A
r attractive must be full of
thoughts and one's manner
be courteous, refined and

ost absolutely successful
r knew is developed out of
ed 'a fright' in young
at 30 she carried off the
tion which was the most
ed not only gracefully, but
singly famous. How did she
e heard her tell the story to
conventional sweet sixteen
ural and I will tell the story

BEAUTY ACQUIRED.

ab olutely commonplace; with
I were looked like a caricature
er people were wearing
kward and ugly until I became
a privileged female relative
One day I woke up to the
doomed to comparisons
less I could silence criticism
which would be unique and
mu-elves. I had a horror of
nevertheless I set myself resolutely
to conquer defects of bearing
voice. First of all I devoted myself
pose—it was my determination
piece which should win friends
seen, when heard from
was a long, hard task, because
ange a noticeably shrill and
in, but I persisted and won—
a voice I had gained an unconscious
facial expression, which
ess dramatic and pleasing. I
loped my theatre and acquired a
riage. My next efforts were
so. I visited museums and
and studied grace of
opportunity offered, and
r effects too. I took to dressing
aint styles, which brought me
with no other women around me
the laws of complimentary
ortion, and applied them with
to my individual needs and
and to the astonishment of all
found me highly and rude. I
gnized as striking, original, altogether
charming, and they
ont of every ten women could
o something eminently attractive
and care for individual

t worth trying for?

E CONTINUES TO KICK.

**Breezes From the Wild
Woolly West.**

ll the following from the last
izona *Kicker:*

DED With this issue we
ultural department, established
go. We instituted this
rtment, and to help out
ot from the East who
d penniless, but who
estions. The experiment
The aforesaid I. t-l. was
the time, and when
know a cactus from a
valuable suggestion made by
the farmers of Arizona
sow more whisky. We
erfoot a permanent and
now, bid farewell to agriculture
We shall occasionally
in a reckless, off-hand
on results but there
studied attempt to make the
et up and hamp themselves
waving corn, and we
y hillsides hereabout with
es of deceptive buckwheat.
derfoot—good-bye, agriculture

ST.—We warn those
who are charging us with
y to go easy. It is true that
s been democratic at times,
have occasionally had a good
epublican ticket, and that
als seemed to be ted-hot for
we were sort of feeling
t kind of a paper our
We didn't propose to
s in two in the first six
left. We had a democratic
un rooster ready for the
and we didn't care a
way the old kangaroo
all now be a little
an than democratic, as we
unting, but remember we
tatefull to the democracy
e the matter is called to our
n about and give Harrison a
ext issue. We shall be
ing and neutral in
hoping that the democrats
xt time and advising the
on if it takes a rib. We are

tical principles of our
ave run our circulation up to
nd we don't propose to
scribers between the eyes to

tsah.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot
ected manuscripts. If not
w stamps we use them to
e. If stamps are sent we
business letters. If the
Buckets of Blood or the Cork
" will send her address to
hear of something to her
e received a sketch entitled
Bob or, the Robbers of
hich we will published on
her's check for $50. We
y decline the stories entitled
Loved Me" and "An Adventure
adians in France." They
immoral tone. Contributors
end in their right names,
ion, but in order that none
d checks shall go to the

ITY IMPROVING.—Since our last
rbanks has had three rods of
t fence erected in front of
Gem saloon has received three
hisky and a new
e these improvements
t simply that outsiders may
spirit of progress is not dead
are going right to the

ENT.—We regret to learn that
one of the pioneer residents of
kicked at his dog last Saturday
s his leg back into his
the corner stone of the new
The major was our
and he never meets us without
p drink. We sympathize with
ark hour of trial, and trust
on reappear among us. We
n become critical
letims from this office.

ER.—A correspondent wishes
the meaning of the term:
o Omega. We shan't do it
d politics enough for one
to let up on the machine. We
of Alpha and Omega how, and as for
may live be durned!

**A Physical Impossibility.**

time.

mm m—Yes. Miss Bostonia, is
rance it sailed through a

Boston a—Nonsense! How
im in those heavy tan boxes.

A Babe in the House

ires of much sunshine and
ss of a dark cloud and
Body. The Creator with
ed over the earth vegetable
of human kind. This
eals its secrets to man only
ng labor. Few men have
than Dr R V. Pierce; nor
humanity a greater
Medical Discovery," the
consumption in its earliest
organic nasal catarrh, scrofula
t disorders

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

Merchandise received or soon to arrive by rail 4 cs books, 32 cs stationery, 22 cs boots and shoes 6 rolls carpets, 4 cs cigars, 37 pkgs tobacco, 6 cs cigarettes, 81 cts glassware, 12 cs drugs 9 cs patent medicines, 8 cs clothing, 12 sks nuts, 56 pkgs herdware, 2 pianos, 2 cs musical instruments, 5 pkgs oils, 112 rails, 1 car sheet iron, 1 car iron pipes, 1 car iron bars, 4 cs rubber goods.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours 8134 ctls wheat, 678 bbls flour, 8497 ctls oats, 200 ctls barley, 25 ctls bran, 371 ctls millstuffs, 255 sks potatoes, 1592 lbs hides, 12,755 lbs hops, 15 pkgs butter, 35 cs eggs, 516 pkgs green fruit, 125 pkgs dried fruit, 94 000 lbs flax, 168 head sheep, 104 head hogs.

FREIGHTS—The situation is decidedly in favor of owners and they are very firm in their ideas of 50s. It is reported that Tuesday last the Doxford, 682 tons, was fixed at 50s, and a number of charters prior to arrival were reported at the same figure during the last few days. The bark Assel 795 tons, was chartered at Astoria by the Clatsop mills, and is loading lumber for Sydney The wooden ship J W Marr, 1296 tons, is the only disengaged vessel in port at present. The following vessels are loading wheat Thunderbolt, 1193, Samarkand, 1104, Lorton, 1360 and Jerusalem, 901, by C Cæsar & Co. The Scottish Bard 816, by Allen & Lewis, and the Moresby, 1217, by Balfour, Guthrie & Co. The Portland Flouring Mills are loading the Doxford, 682, Varuna, 1271, and Firth of Stroue, 1253 The Assel, 795, Embleton, 1196, wheat, Benj Sewell, 1362, wheat, Troutgate, 949 flour, and Maxwell, 1500, wheat, are at Astoria finishing or ready for sea. The following is the regular weekly statement of registered tonnage of this port

| | |
|---|---|
| In port—Engaged loading | 9,797 |
| Disengaged | 1,296 |
| Ready for sea | 6,193 |
| On the way—Due November December | 4,272 |
| Due December-January | 20,251 |
| Due later on | 12 091 |
| Total tonnage due | 36,614 |
| Total tonnage of port | 53,309 |

WHEAT—The market is dull and uninteresting, but little business being done Foreign advances indicate a slow and inactive market abroad. The Eastern markets—are off again to-day, closing lower, though firmer. We quote Eastern Oregon $1 40, valley $1 45

EGGS—The market is firm Oregons are bring 35c and Eastern produce 30@32½

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK Dec. 6—The action of the Missouri Pacific directors, which became known generally after the close of the board last evening was the main cause of the complete change in the temper of local speculators, and to-day's stock market was in marked contrast to that of yesterday, being strong almost throughout the entire day, although the greatest advance was made in the afternoon, when the shorts ran to cover very freely. There was more confidence all around displayed than has been seen in weeks, and buying for long account was renewed after a long interruption, the feeling in favor of a higher range of values becoming very pronounced. The close was active and decidedly strong at the highest prices of the day.

MONEY BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Money on call, easy at 2 to 2½; closed offered 2. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½. Sterling exchange, quiet and steady $4 86½ for sixty-day bills, $4 88¼ for demand.

BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S 4½'s (reg.) | 127½ | U. S 4½s (coupon) | 108 |
| U. S 4s (coupon) | 128½ | Pacific 6s | 115 |
| U. S 4½s (reg.) | 108 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| American Ex | 112 | N P. Preferred | 587 |
| Canada Pacific | 53 | Northwestern | 104¼ |
| Canada Southern | 51¼ | Oregon Imp | 70 |
| Central Pacific | 28½ | O R. & N. | 92½ |
| Burlington | 102½ | Transcontinental | 29½ |
| Del & Hudson Canal | 128½ | Pacific Mail | 35¾ |
| Denver & Rio Grde | 16 | Reading | 45¾ |
| Erie | 25¾ | Rock Island | 99¼ |
| Lake Shore | 109 | St. Paul | 63¾ |
| Louisville & Nashv | 54¾ | Texas Pacific | 17¾ |
| Michigan Central | 93½ | Union Pacific | 62¾ |
| Missouri Pacific | 71 | U. S. Express | 73 |
| Kansas & Texas | 13¼ | Wells-Fargo | 138 |
| N Y Central | 107½ | Western Union | 82¾ |
| Northern Pacific | 24¾ | | |

BOSTON STOCK MARKET

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Closing prices Atchison & Topeka first sevens, 120, do land grant sevens, 113; do railroad, 57½; Burlington & Quincy, 106¾; Mexican Central, common, 11¾; do first mortgage bonds, 63¾, San Diego Land Co., 22.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Consols, 96 1-16. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42 9-16 d. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 85; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds, 4's, 128½; do 4½'s, 108. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 92¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 84¾, do documentary, $4 84. Transfers, 25 per cent. premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opbir | $ 7 75 | Bullion | $ 1 50 |
| Mexican | 9 80 | Exchequer | 1 25 |
| G & C | 4 00 | Beg. Belcher | 3 10 |
| B & B | 5 75 | Justice | 1 80 |
| Con Cala | 10 50 | Union | 3 75 |
| Savage | 3 80 | Challenge | 5 50 |
| Chollar | 9 00 | N Nevada Isle | 2 95 |
| Potosi | 3 25 | New Queen | 3 00 |
| Hale & Norcross | 5 75 | Bodie | 1 55 |
| Crown Point | 5 25 | Peer | 60 |
| Yellow Jacket | 4 85 | Peerless | 1 60 |
| Belcher | 6 25 | Crocker | 1 00 |
| Confidence | 16 00 | Overman | 1 60 |
| Sierra Nevada | 8 55 | Alpha | 2 75 |
| Utah | 1 55 | Imperial | 85 |

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6.—Produce receipts, past 24 hours, include 48,500 ctls wheat, 20,500 qr sks flour, 1400 ctls oats, 9400 sks potatoes, 5300 ctls barley

Stocks of leading articles of produce remaining in the state December 1 are as follows:- Wheat, 541,000 tons. flour, 96,000 barrels; barley, 204,000 tons; oats, 6000 tons.

Freights—As a rule grain vessels have ruled steady to a light demand. Tonnage in port under charter for wheat is ample for present requirements, while of the enroute fleet exporters have a goodly proportion under engagement Grain charters for the week were Br ship City of Athens, iron 1139 tons, U. K, Havre or Antwerp, 37s 6d, Br bark Orellano, iron 886 tons, wheat to Callao, terms private; ship Servia, wood 1773 tons, U. K, Havre or Antwerp, 35s. Miscellaneous charters were moderately active at steady rates, lumber and coal from the Sound leading in volume of business.

Wheat—The demand has ruled poor and market quite inactive. Foreign advices have been easy to weak, although at the close a steadier feeling is manifested with several cargoes taken off coast at a decline from last week's quotations. Local holders offer liberally, but still hold advanced views. For No. 1 shipping $1 50 is a quotable figure obtainable for round lots. Options easy and quiet. Sales buyer year, 300 tons at $1 50¼. 500 tons at $1 50¾, 100 tons at $1 51, 200 tons at $1 50¾, 300 tons at $1 50½. Buyer season, $1 50¾.

Afternoon sessions. Buyer year opened $1 50, closed $1 49½, buyer season $1 50¼, buyer 1889 $1 51¾.

Barley—The large stocks held in warehouses both here and in the interior, has caused a heartsh feeling and the market has been gradually drooping and weak at the close. No. 1 feed closed at 80@81c, No. 2 77½c, poor feed 75c, brewing 99c@$1 00. Options neglected and easy, buyer year 84c, buyer season 94¾c.

Oats—The receipts from Oregon and Washington territory during the week have been very heavy, preventing any material improvement in values. All things considered prices have been well maintained. Quoted feed No. 1 and choice, $1 15@1 17½; No. 2, $1 10@1 12½; common grades, $1@1 07½; milling, $1 17½@1 21½.

Potatoes—Prices have weakened under steady receipts and close easy at 70@85c for Burbanks; 40@65c for Garnet Chili and Peerless.

Millstuffs—Demand light, stocks fair and market easy. Bran all kinds, $14 50@17; middlings, $15@19.

Hops—There are few Eastern orders upon the market and the tendency is downwards. Holders are gradually losing confidence and offer more freely. New range at 13@17c.

Wool—Stocks are gradually being reduced to a low mark, the demand having been steady to brisk. Choice grades found buyers at an advance. Eastern Oregon, 10@16½c; valley, medium, 16@23c.

Hops—There has been a fair business doing in future delivery and the market is strong. Choicest, June, July, 7½@7¾c.

Buttercream for choice at 30@35c.

Eggs—Quiet and easy; fresh California, 30 @35c, other kinds, 22½@30c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Freights—The rate on wheat per steamer to Liverpool was advanced to 6¼d per bushel.

Wheat—The market opened a shade lower to light trading, $1 07, January $1 08¾,—February, $1 10 March, $1 12¾ May Sold at noon—December $1 05¾, January $1 06¾, February $1 09¼, March $1 09¾, May $1 12¾. Closed generally easier—$1 05 December, $1 06 January, $1 07½ February, $1 09 March, $1 13¾ May

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Dec 6—Petroleum opened steady at 86c but after the first sales became strong on open buying by the Standard oil brokers, and advanced to 89½c A reaction then occurred, but the market continued active and strong, and closed strong at 89¾c

Mining quotations: Amador $200, Bodie $1 70, Caledonia Black Hills $3 50, Consolidated California & Virginia $11 25, Commonwealth $3 65, Deadwood T $1 85, Home Stake $11 25 Mexican $5 North Belle Isle $2 25, North Star $6, Ontario $32 50, Plymouth $9 50, Sierra Nevada $4 05, standard $1 35, Silver King $1 05, Yellow Jacket $5.

Coffee—Options opened barely steady, 40@70 points down on reaizing, and closed steady, 30@35 points below yesterday, and fairly active, cables irregular, sales, 84,000 bags, including December, at $15 50@15 65, January $15 75@15 95, February $15 80@16, March $15 80@16 15, April $15 90@16 20. Spot Rio, easier; fair cargoes, $17 50.

Sugar—Raw very strong; fair refining, 5¼@5 5-16c, centrifugal, 96 test, 6¼@6⅝c; refined, quiet and steady

Copper—Dull and weaker; lake, December, $17 30.

Lead—Nominal; domestic, $3 70.

Tin—Unsettled and lower, straits, $21 55

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec 6—Wheat, receipts at seven primary points past twenty-four hours were 351,000 bushels; shipments from the same points were 113,000 bushels.

Wheat opened generally easier; $1 04 December, $1 05¼ January, $1 11¼ May Noon—$1 04 December, $1 05¾ January, $1 11 May Closed, lower, $1 03¾ December, $1 03¾ January, $1 09¾ May.

Provisions—Firmer; pork, $13 57½ December, lard $8 35 December, ribs $7 10 December

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec 6—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000, dull and 10 to 20c lower, beeves, $4 75@5, steers, $2 80@4 60, stockers and feeders, $1 05@3, Texas cattle, $1 25@3 20, Western rangers, $3@4.

Hogs — Receipts, 17 000, strong and 5c higher, mixed, $5 05@5 25, heavy, $5 10@5 40, light $5 05@5 30

Sheep—Receipts, 7000, slow and 5 to 10c lower natives, $2 50@5 20, Westerns, $3@4 25, Texans, $3@3 50.

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT

LONDON, Dec 6—Wheat cargoes afloat quiet and steady, cargoes on passage and for shipment steady California cargoes off coast 40s 3d@40s 6d; prompt shipment 41s 3d. Four wheat cargoes have been taken off coast since last report. Three remain unsold. English country markets, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 6.—Wheat opened steady with a moderate demand, closing dull but steady. Options shade easier. No. 1 California, per cental, 7s 11d, December, 7s 11¾d January; 7s 11¾d February, 8s March, April and May.

PARIS, Dec 6—Spot wheat quieter; flour, firm French country markets dull.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—At the wool sales to-day there was a continued good spirit on the part of all buyers, who operated freely. Prices for all classes, especially for the new clip, were ½d above those of yesterday, or 1¼d for greasy and 2½d for good scoured wools over those of the last series.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—Wheat, quiet, no ders offer freely. Corn, in fair demand, new mixed Western, 4s 6d per cental.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 6—Arrived—Br sh Duchess of Albany, Cardiff; Br sh Thornliebank, Glasgow; str Alki, Coos Bay; str George W Elder, Portland; str Willamette Valley, Yaquina bay Sailed—Bg Descon, Port Discovery, sch Novelty, coasting; bk R. K. Ham, Port Blakeley, str Michigan, Portland; sh Blue Jacket, Seattle; Br bk Minnyhive, Cork f. o.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 6—Arrived—Bk Detroit, San Francisco; bktn Skagit, San Francisco; sch Maria E Smith, San Francisco. Sailed—Bk Coloma, Guaymas.

TACOMA, Dec. 6.—Sailed—Sh Carrolton, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, Dec. 6—Sailed—Ncr bk Bonheur, Melbourne.

ASTORIA, Dec. 6.—Lurline arrived down with the Br bk Embleton at 9:40 A. M., and left up with Br bk Doxford at 2:40 P. M. Str Alki arrived in at 2:40 P. M., left for Portland at 4 P. M. 5 P. M, rainy, wind east.

### THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E E Beech, Omaha | | T G Field, Minneapolis | |
| J Stevenson, Walla Wall | | Miss Frey, Astoria | |
| E H Drew, Boston | | C Paulson, do | |
| M E Hendrick, Amity | | Miss Kelly, do | |
| J M Ross, | do | Dr J R Bayley, Newport | |
| J W Bridewell, | do | B Barlow, Tacoma | |
| Mrs E B Carter, Spokane | | J Northrup, Hillsboro | |
| W F Rolph, | do | J Lee, | do |
| D W Kunard, | do | L B Lindsey, | do |
| F R Taunant, | do | F J Blakesley, Coburg | |
| W W Moore, | do | C Bywater, The Dalles | |
| J Annord, | do | F F Mays, | do |
| J A Chase, Oregon City | | | |

REMOND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W H Kennedy, Portld | | E Blewett & w, Neb | |
| A D Williamson, S F | | J C Leasure, Fondulon | |
| C T Alexander, U S | | H W Chase & w, Chicago | |
| Mrs Foster, Dalles | | E H Crowover, Omaha | |
| H Miller, Seattle | | N B Wilson & w, S F | |
| W A Sharp, do | | O O Jarrabee, Butte | |
| N Bennett, Tac | | T M Zion S F | |
| S G Elliott, Mass | | T Shortell, N Y | |
| O N Nelson, do | | M Engelman, N Y | |
| F Tokler, do | | A Abrahams, Neb | |
| Mrs N Tokler & c, Mass | | C A Coolidge, Or | |
| A M Orbaugh, Pland | | P C Sullivan, Tac | |
| G Chapman, Tac | | S Dell, Portland | |
| J W Kelly, Or | | T M Humphrey, S F | |
| C B Livermore, W T | | B W Carrington, Or | |
| Mrs R F Hall, | do | R P Neale, McCoy | |
| G H Humphrey, McMinn | | C N Reynolds, Portland | |
| J Leonard, Souvries | | T Pollane, La Center | |
| W Olsen, Tillamook | | G H Wiles, W Walla | |
| H B Tringle, Perrydale | | B W Niles, do | |

ST. CHARLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Jack, w & s, N Y | | J Long, Sitka | |
| E Scheffin, Or | | J O Sisco, Wardner | |
| R D Cameron, B C | | J J Ryan, Butteville | |
| T Lowthian, Denver | | F T Miller, Or | |
| M S Cyster, Tac | | A G Ryan, Frld | |
| F C Priddy, Or | | G P Bowley, Harrisburg | |
| R S Bull, Astoria | | F Coggeshall, Eureka | |
| W Davenport, S F | | J Smiley, do | |
| R C Campbell, Rainier | | J Smith, Or C | |
| F Bower, Astoria | | F L Perry, St Helens | |
| G Williams, Yaquina | | D Richardson, do | |
| J A Jackson, B C | | A Ryan, Dalles | |
| J R James, La Grande | | G W Hughes, Or C | |
| N Barron, Albina | | E Widler, do | |
| G W Odell, Dayton | | L A Sanders, do | |
| S Potter, Sheridan | | A J Bluan, Or | |
| M Halbert, Albany | | R Jacoman, Sheridan | |
| H C Gregg, Frld | | C C Cristenhall, Kelso | |
| A J Crow, La Grande | | W L Parker, For Grove | |
| J Mitchell, do | | C F Martin, Dundee | |
| R Hartnett, do | | T Brown, Salem | |
| R Lauer, Arlington | | Mrs Lewis, do | |
| A Sheldon, Scio | | C J Crandall, Dalles | |
| W Bilyeu, do | | J G Anderson, Or | |
| S Hampton, Dalles | | Miss D Roesler, Sandwich Islands | |
| N Tenbue, Silverton | | | |
| L Kirchhoff, Astoria | | Miss J Reeder, Sandwich Islands | |
| E C Walsh, Portland | | | |
| J H Brennan, Lewiston | | Miss J W Reeder, Sandwich Islands | |
| J Chandler, Salem | | | |

MERCHANTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jas Kelleher, Walla W | | W C Martin, LaGrand | |
| John Lewis, The Dalles | | A T Hawley, San Fran | |
| H Donnelly, do | | B R Mitchell, do | |
| A Straney, North Bend | | L H Morris, Texas | |
| F C Mitchell, do | | J C Taylor, Pomeroy | |
| J F Clement & fy, Idaho | | W H Haley, do | |
| B D Grant, do, | | B B Shaw & son, do | |
| J Lindon, Omaha | | Geo Benson, Seattle | |
| E D Birch, do | | Mrs T Hair, Baker Cy | |
| J C Schultz, Walla W | | C A Strong, do | |
| B Connolly, Illinois | | T B Godfrey, Ashland | |
| T J Potts, do | | R B Sharks, St Paul | |
| B Hoffman, do | | C Landberg, Astoria | |
| E H Taylor, Tacoma | | J H Hadenbrook, Frept | |
| C Rita, Walla Walla | | J M Furling, Montana | |
| J M Derrickson & w, Pa | | E Moore, Scranton | |
| Miss A Derrickson, do | | H Bothwell, Iowa | |
| W V Martin, St Paul | | F D McKay, do | |
| J M Cockran, do | | B Redman, do | |
| J C Bing, Larimle | | J E Irish, New York | |
| J M Batchellor, Cal | | T A Marvin, Kan Cy | |
| T Sherlock, Ellensburg | | Tom Daley, St Louis | |
| J W Huston, do | | Geo H Tobin, Montana | |
| Geo H Wilbur, San Fran | | M C Tobin, Nova Scotia | |
| F D Kobers, do | | C Hatch, do | |
| Wm McManus, do | | G Alexander, Montana | |
| Geo Morton, do | | P Kelley, do | |
| F T Wilmot & fy, do | | T H Fishbick, do | |
| D C Stimson, do | | J J Haigh, New York | |
| M H Smith, Ohio | | M J Martin, Montana | |
| F P Goodwin, do | | Chas Gross, do | |
| Wm T Webb, Baltimore | | A Knox & fy, Indiana | |
| M T Armstrong, Omaha | | Chas Hawkins, do | |
| H H Fielding, do | | A Abraham, do | |
| T S Jolnt, do | | Frank Hall, do | |
| [illegible], do | | [illegible], do | |

## LUCK IN A BIG NOSE.

**Famous Men Who Have Large Nasal Organs Talk With an Expert on the Nose.**

New York Mail and Express

"Doctor, my nose is too big and too flat. It spoils my entire face. I'll pay you any sum if you will tell me how to reduce its size and change its shape!"

And a young heiress of gilded Murray Hill sank into an easy chair in the office of the old family physician and began to pout.

"Bless me, what a notion! My dear child, are you crazy? Do you think that we doctors go around with our saws in our hands ready to shave people down to just the proportions they may choose for the moment?"

"But, doctor," petulantly resumed the pampered pet of an old millionaire, "I've read in some newspapers that doctors now cut out the cartilage, or whatever you call it, of the nose, and then, by putting in on a plaster cast, it can be made to grow into any shape desired."

"Physicians do a great many things when necessity compels them, and noses have been cut when disease made it compulsory, and, as you say, plaster casts, have been used, but no sane person except yourself ever come to a physician on such an errand. It's preposterous, little one; really preposterous. Run off for a walk and don't bother your pretty head about such trifles."

And as Miss Murray Hill flounced out of the office the long-headed old doctor took out his memorandum book, jotted down "For professional advice about nose to Miss Murray Hill, $25," and in due time it will be added to papa's bill.

The gamy miss who wanted her nose made over again probably didn't know that a big nasal appendage is one of the sure indications of mental shrewdness.

"I've never known of a man with a big nose who wasn't smart," said a professor in Bellevue Hospital College when spoken to on the subject.

The great Napoleon's nose was big. Gladstone's nose is big, but it ends in a sharp point. Bismarck has a big nose that is, however, almost flat on the end. Gen. Grant's nose was not too large, but it was large enough to be prominent. Blaine's nose is very prominent, and all his children, including his daughters, are easily distinguishable by the same large protuberance. Jay Gould is possessed of a large nose. So is Russell Sage, and Cyrus W. Field. President Cleveland's nose is a trifle above the ordinary size. Dan Lamont's nose is very prominent. The late John Kelly had a flat pug nose. Gen. Harrison's nasal organ is quite large, but not so prominent as that of Levi P. Morton or the Old Roman. Joseph Pulitzer and Chas. A. Dana both have large noses. Pulitzer's is very prominent. Gov. Hill is an exception to the rule. His nose is quite small. Dr. Talmage and Dr. John Hall, both famous pulpit orators, have large organs. So have Secretaries Bayard and Whitney. Ben Butler's nose is quite small; so is Henry Watterson's; but Geo. W. Childs, Austin Corbin, Chauncey M. Depew, Lawrence Barrett, and scores of others who are prominent before the public, have their full share of nasal organ.

Dr. Jerome Allen, of this city, a well-known leader in educational matters, in a lecture recently on temperaments, acknowledged that he had made a pretty close study of noses in connection with his work, though he wished it distinctly understood that he did not appear as a nosologist in any sense of the word. He added:

"If we look at the nose of a lower animal we find that it is always typical of the character of the animal possessing it. For example, let us take the nose of the English bulldog. A hound could never have the character of a bulldog unless he borrowed the nose of a bulldog. So take the nose of the cat family—the hyena, the wild cat, the common cat—and wherever that peculiarity is found the same nature is observed. So we might go through with all the animals. Now, we find that the noses of all the lower animals are represented in mankind. Look at the street as you pass along and you will find the cat nose, the house nose, the bulldog nose, the ape nose, and even the fish nose and face, as well as the eagle nose of the man who is of a grasping, hard disposition, which this formation always indicates, for a person possessing an eagle nose has an eagle's character."

"Do you find the nose of a man signifies the same as the nose of a woman?"

"Yes, there are the same peculiarities in the nose of a man as in that of a woman, and many women who have unmistakably masculine noses have unmistakably masculine characters. So, vice versa, the men who have feminine noses have unmistakably feminine characteristics. You cannot possibly mistake it. Yes, the nose is a feature of the face, and it indicates the character more than anything else. An interesting experiment can be tried to prove this. Let a mask be prepared by cutting away all its parts except the forehead and nose. An individual may wear such a mask in the presence of his most intimate friends and not be recognized. The nose, taken as a whole, shows more character than the combined faces of some whole families."

**A Wonderful Blind Man.**

A Pittsburg letter to the Boston *Globe* says: The Rev. E. B. Donehoo, secretary of the Pittsburg Association which proposes to erect an institution for the instruction of the blind, has received a remarkable letter from Alden F. Hays, a prominent blind citizen of Sewickley. The letter is in the clear and pretty characters of the typewriter, and was written upon the machine by that gentleman himself. In it Mr. Hays briefly tells Mr. Donehoo his own history, to show what wonders may be worked among the blind people by education.

He was for eight years a pupil in the Philadelphia Institute for the Blind, where so many blind boys and girls from Allegheny were trained. He is now a man of about 38 years of age. His career since leaving school and his present mode of life present some marvelous facts. A few of these he relates to Mr. Donehoo as an evidence of the bright future that is possible for every blind person, if schooling advantages were only more common.

Mr. Hays is a son of the brilliant Gen. Alexander Hays, whose heroic services in the late war elicited such praise from [illegible]. He is now, and has been for several years past, a coal merchant, supplying most Sewickley with fuel. He conducts the entire business himself without clerical assistance.

He is totally blind, yet he writes all his own orders by typewriter for coal from the mine operators, takes the car numbers when the coal arrives, weighs the coal by the wagon-load for customers, gives the drivers properly filled out tickets, or makes out the receipts receives money, counts it and makes change, keeps a set of books; walks to and from his home without company, and in fact goes anywhere in Sewickley by himself and without a cane.

He is an accomplished musician For eighteen years past he has been organist in the Presbyterian church, and he still takes every Friday afternoon from his business to rehearse the music for this church on Sabbaths

*TWO HONEYMOONS*

1815.

A breathless gallop o er mount and moor,
Fast we side—'tis for love and life,
And never draw rein till safe and sure
At Gretna Green we are man and wife
Over the border too late—hurrah!—
The furious steeds of the kinsman come;
The bride is mine by the land's good law,
Be tongues that threaten forever dumb
Nay, sweet, nor tremble, nor pale, I hold
My own by right of a strong right hand,
Till the heart that nerves the arm grow cold,
Thy shelter against the world I stand!

1888.

Heigh ho! The crent of the season, they say,
Thank heaven, the fuss is over at last!
Such a crowd at the church! It was good as a play,
Sotto voce remarks that we caught as we passed
Such a crush at the hotell and just everything swell,
I fancied we carried it off very well,
And now the world thinks we are feasting on honey;
But a little of solitude quite fills the bill,
When billing and cooing to boredom have grown,
One comfort is, surely, let happen what will
We need not, too often, have evenings alone.
—*Harper's Bazar.*


**A HAPPY RECOVERY**

**By the Investment of only One Dollar.**

There is nothing which I know enjoy that I do not owe to having used Dr David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., at a time I was suffering all that a human being could endure. My trouble began in my kidneys, and from which I never expected to recover My physicians said

**I Had Bright's Disease.**

Later I had a bad attack of Grave's Six yrs ago last June—how well I remember the day—I saw Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy advertised in our paper. After using three bottles I was well. I have never had a return of the disease, and though I am over sixty years of age I am vigorous and strong as I was in my prime. What physicians and the many remedies I have taken could not do Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy did. It stayed the disease and made me a well woman.—Mrs. Emeline P. Mixner, Burg Hill, O.

**FAVORITE REMEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.**

Price One Dollar Sold by all Druggists.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland, Oregon Agents.

**S.S.S.**

PEEP'S MILL, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.—The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: One of my children was afflicted with rheumatism, and both for about two years. We gave her various kinds of medicine, but without profit, and began to despair of curing her at all. I was persuaded to try your Swift's Specific. After she had used several bottles of the medicine, I was delighted to see that she was completely cured, and she is now a hale, hearty and healthy girl twelve years old. Another child has also been greatly benefited by the same drug, and I am using the S. S. S. and anticipate a prompt and permanent cure. M. C. WADSWORTH.

BLUE RIDGE, Ga., July 1, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: Our little girl when but three weeks old broke out with eczema. We could give prescriptions from the best physicians, but they did not stop the spread. We tried S. S. S., and by the time one bottle was used, sores had begun to heal, and by the time we had used three bottles she was completely cured. Now she has a fine and heavy head of hair—a robust, healthy child. I feel that I owe my child's life to this statement. Respectfully, H. A. SIMMS.

CHARLESTOWN, TENN., June 21, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: In 1878 I was afflicted with blood poison, and was soon sought a physician, who treated me for several months, but I got no better. I went to Grab Orchard Springs, Ga., and after the use of treatment was practically cured. I remained, as I thought, well, but soon after going into [illegible] on my face and body. These gradually increased in number and size, and finally grew into running sores. I was induced by a friend to try S. S. S., and immediately began to improve. I kept on until I had taken six bottles, when I was entirely well, and remained so for [illegible] years, when the disease appeared again, and soon nothing remained of me but a mass of corruption. I was induced to try S. S. S. again, and after using [illegible] bottles was entirely cured, and my system free from [illegible] and I was [illegible] years afterward, when I was troubled with [illegible] and I was induced to try S. S. S. a [illegible] and thoroughly cured me. I have never had any return of the disease, and I feel that I owe my life to your wonderful medicine. I have recommended it to many others who have used it with the same happy results. Yours truly, JAMES M. BAKER, M. D.

HOUSE, La., May 31, 1888.—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: About two years ago my general health gave way entirely. I was confined to bed. A physician diagnosed my case [illegible] spring would [illegible] all. I had no appetite, [illegible] me [illegible] my stomach [illegible] thought I was [illegible] my vocal organs. After [illegible] S. S. S. I [illegible] improved, and I was [illegible] I was able to [illegible] my business. I [illegible] S. S. S. for [illegible] and I am satisfied that it saved my life. I cheerfully recommend it for [illegible] and feel that it is certainly a specific. W. F. BENNETT, J. P.

HOUSE, La.—I know Mr. W. F. Bridges, and will say that his statement is correct. JOSEPH SHELTON, Druggist.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

**What Scott's Emulsion Has Done!**

**Over 25 Pounds Gain in Ten Weeks. Experience of a Prominent Citizen.**

THE CALIFORNIA SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF VICE,
SAN FRANCISCO, July 7th, 1886.

**I took a severe cold upon my chest and lungs and did not give it proper attention; it developed into bronchitis, and in the fall of the same year I was threatened with consumption. Physicians ordered me to a more congenial climate, and I came to San Francisco. Soon after my arrival I commenced taking Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites regularly three times a day. In ten weeks my avoirdupois went from 155 to 180 pounds and over; the cough meantime ceased.** C. R. BENNETT.

**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**The Great English Remedy**

The old reliable and never-failing remedy for wasting diseases, the results of youthful follies and excesses in mature years. $3.00 a bottle, or four for $10.00. Sent C. O. D., or on receipt of price. Also, treat Private and Special diseases.

Address

English Medical Dispensary,
11 KEARNEY STREET, San Francisco, Cal.

**MEN ONLY!**

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.

**Lost Vigor**

SEND, SEALED, 4 WOODARD, Portland, Ore.

**Pyle's Pearline possesses peculiar purifying properties.**

**Prudent people purchase Pyle's Pearline.**

**Press and public pronounce Pearline perfect.**

*TRANSPORTATION LINES.*

**FOR ASTORIA! FA

## JUMPED FROM THE BRIDGE.

### Another Unknown Victim to the Willamette's Hungry Waters.

**Prompt Efforts Made By the Crew of the W. M. Hoag and the Stark Street Ferryboat —No Clew Obtainable.**

About 9:45 last night the unmistakable cry of a drowning man was heard to issue from the river at a point not far East of the draw rest of the Morrison-street bridge.

The Stark-street ferry was lying at its west side landing, the Telephone at her moorings, with the Wm. M. Hoag alongside.

The bridge tenders were absent at the fire at Z. T. Wright's and consequently did not hear the cries.

Mr. Seelye of the Telephone was upon his boat in company with one or two of the Hoag's men. These immediately went aboard their own steamer, lowered a small boat, and put out in the direction of the cries. In conversation with one of the Hoag's crew afterward, he said:

"We were lying to, in momentary intention of going up through the draw to our moorings at the foot of Salmon street, when we heard a loud cry of 'Help! help!' coming from about the center of the bridge, and evidently the voice of a man in the water. We lost no time in getting a small boat out, and pulled rapidly towards the place. We were soon joined by a boat from below. Both of us pulled about for some time, and we went over to the east side, but after the first cry, to which we responded, we heard nothing and could see no trace. We accordingly returned to the steamer, and shortly after steamed up through the draw."

One of the crew thought the voice was that of a boy or of a woman, but the others were equally positive it was a man's.

Capt. Van Auken of the Stark-street ferry said: "We were lying on this side of the river, and were up in the pilot-house eating our lunch, when we heard the cries."

"Did they sound like a man's or a woman's voice?"

"We all thought it was a man's voice. Of course a man would call in a more or less high pitched tone, but this was the same as many men make whom I have heard in the water."

Thinking that perhaps the cries of the bridge men concerning the fire might have been heard, the reporter inquired, "Could you distinguish any words in the cries?"

"Yes; the man shouted 'Help! Help!' plainly; but it was the voice of one in the water, and more or less muffled by the water."

"Can you not have been mistaken as to the cry?"

"No. We all agreed that it came from between those two red lights," indicating the one at the draw rest and the next one east. "As soon as we heard it we answered it, and I ran down to the Waukegan boat house, where a boat is always available, and quickly put out with my assistant. When about half way up to the bridge we heard a

LAST MUFFLED CRY

and splash, which satisfied us that the man had gone down. The engineer, who was leaning out of his window, reported, when we returned, that this same noise was heard also by him.

"We rowed about for some time, hoping to find some trace, such as a boat or hat, but could see none. It seemed, therefore, certain that he must have jumped from the bridge and, as suicides frequently do, repented of his rash act when too late."

Mr. Seelye reiterated his former statement when seen, and asserted positively that the sound came from near the middle of the bridge, and that the man plainly said "Help! Help!"

The cries were plainly heard by others along the shore, but as no one seems to have seen the man when he came upon the bridge, whether from the east or west side, his identity must remain a matter of mystery until his body comes to the surface, as others have done.

## HACK RATES AND REGULATIONS.

**The Ordinance Prepared by the Hack Proprietors Has Some Objectionable Features.**

What do you think of the ordinance prepared by the hack proprietors for regulating hacks, fares and hack drivers?" asked a reporter of a city official yesterday.

"I think it will be carefully looked through," was the reply, "and I have no idea it will be passed in its present form."

"What are the principal points you consider objectionable?"

"I have only heard it read once, but I formed the idea that the fares were too high. In fact several persons have spoken to me to-day about this matter, and they say the rates are outrageous."

"Did the council consider the rates provided in the ordinance passed a short time since high enough?"

"Yes, and some considered them too high. In the draft of the ordinance they were much less, but the committee increased them. I am not prepared to say how much more the new ordinance allows, but I fancy it would amount to considerable. At all events, it is hardly to be expected that the hack proprietors should themselves prepare the ordinance to regulate hacks or fares."

"Have you any other objection to the new ordinance?"

"Yes; I do not think the plan of regulating fares by the mile is a good one. It will lead to endless confusion, and open the door for overcharging wider than ever. How is a stranger to know when he has been carried a mile, or what is to prevent a hackman from driving him by a roundabout way, and making more than a mile of half a mile?"

"What do you think of the plan of making hackmen wear badges instead of paying a license?"

"I think it would be better to make them pay a nominal sum for a license. Then if a hackman was convicted of over charging, his license could be taken away from him and he would be done with. I have but little faith in regulating hackmen by making them wear a badge, furnished by the proprietors. It is well known that there are some very great scoundrels engaged in driving hacks, occasionally, and I have heard it charged that some proprietors rather like to have such fellows in their employment. At all events some men would not furnish the devil with a badge and set him to driving a hack if he would work cheap enough.

Several other persons interviewed by the reporter expressed the opinion that the rates asked by the hackmen were exorbitant. There is also a general opinion that a fixed limit as provided in the present ordinance is much preferable to the plan of charging by the mile, as proposed by the hack proprietors.

An old citizen taking a hack at a depot, or wharf, or ferry, or hotel, would have perhaps some idea of when he had been carried a mile, but would be very liable to get into a dispute over the extra charge for the next mile if he was told he had gone a block over a mile. But the stranger would be completely at the mercy of the hackman, and would be swindled without a chance for redress.

The council have desired to do all that was just and proper by hack proprietors and hackmen, and after being for months considering the matter of regulating hacks, etc., find that they have utterly failed—if the hack proprietors and drivers are the judges. The council should at least give the proposed ordinance the same lengthy consideration they gave their own before passing it.

### PERSONAL.

T. J. Milner of Seattle is at the Esmond.

Mr. W. A. Sharp of Seattle is registered at the Esmond.

Mr. Charles Knowles, of the St. Charles, is perspiring under the hot sun of Los Angeles.

Sergt. C. E. Butler, signal corps, from Chicago, is in the city and is on his way to Linkville, Or.

Dr. I. R. Bayley of Newport, an old settler and identified with the Yaquina bay country, is registered at the Holton.

J. K. Murray, the popular baritone, formerly of the Thompson company, will appear here next week with the Carleton Opera Company.

### WHITE ANGORA RUGS.

Don't fail to see those elegant white, curly Angora rugs in the windows of H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Abington block. Size, 3x6 feet; price, $3 50.

## A MEETING OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

**Oregon Alpine Club—Addresses by Rev. C. E. Cline, Prof. Henderson and Others.**

Sometime when on the Alpine rose
The golden sunset leaves its way,
So like a gem the floweret glows,
We hither bend our headlong way.
—Moore.

The Oregon Alpine Club will hold its monthly meeting to-night in its rooms in the Portland Savings bank building. The meeting will be one of unusual interest, and it is expected that as many members will be present as possible.

Rev. C. E. Cline, who has made a careful study of ornithology for some years, will deliver a short address on "Deer of America," and make special mention of the subject in connection with the efforts that are now being made to suppress deer-slaying for the hides.

All members of the legislature from this county, and all others, so far as they can come, are particularly invited to be present to hear this address in view of the early meeting of the legislature.

Prof. L. F. Henderson will give a short address on "The Morphology of Plants."

Col. S. R. Harrington, of East Portland, will have some valuable suggestions to offer about the proposed mining and geological bureau, which has recently been discussed at length in the columns of this paper.

Altogether this is a very important meeting to our city and the state at large as well, and there should be a good attendance. A cordial invitation is extended to all persons interested in the topics to be discussed to be present, whether members or not.

## A DISASTROUS COLLISION.

### The Trongate, in Tow of the Ocklahama, Carries Away the P. W. W.'s Works.

**Deckhand Castari Meets His Death By Being Swept Overboard—Lights Burning and Signals Exchanged Between the Boats.**

The intelligence was brought to the city yesterday of a collision between the steam scow P. W. W. and the British bark Trongate, in tow of the Ocklahama, nearly opposite the mouth of the Lewis river.

The P. W. W., Capt. Frank Buchanan, was just emerging from Lewis river with a cargo of some 2000 tons for J. M. Leavens. It was about 8 o'clock and both boats had their lights burning. The Ocklahama had the Trongate upon her starboard side, and having by law the right of way, gave two whistles, signifying that she wished to pass the scow upon her starboard side. The crew of the P. W. W. are of the opinion that had she been allowed to cross in front of the Trongate's bow, all would have been well. She responded to the Ocklahama's signal, however, and put about to port. She could not get around in time however, and the Trongate struck her port side well forward, her jibboom wrought sad havoc with her upper works, completely carrying away her cabin and badly demoralizing the engine. The damage, it is thought, will not fall short of $800.

On deck were a number of the crew, among them a deckhand named Castaria, who was swept overboard. The crew are not positive they heard him cry out, and it is possible he was struck by the ship or the scow's cabin and either killed or rendered senseless.

After the collision the scow, perforce, lay to, and used every effort to find the unfortunate man, but all to no avail.

Castair was formerly of the crew of the Little Chippewa. He was a Frenchman by birth and about 23 years old. He stated to one of the crew a short time ago that he had formerly lived at the Central house in East Portland, where he had left a valise. He also stated that his people lived in Oakland, California.

The Ocklahama, after leaving the Trongate at anchor in the stream for the night, put back, and towed the scow to St. Helens. Here she lay till morning, when the N. P. R. R's boat Fannie brought her to the city. She is a pretty bad looking wreck.

The P. W. W. was owned by J. T. Hughes, who lives near St. Johns. He bought the concern from the city when that corporation purchased the water works. She was used formerly to carry coal to the water works, but after the use of coal was discarded for wood she was no longer needed, and of late has occupied herself with whatever offered in the lower Lewis and thereabouts.

### PROCLAMATION TO THE CHINESE.

**It Is in Their Language—Ordered to Disband—Going Out of the Business.**

Yesterday proclamations in the Chinese language and addressed to the highbinders' societies were posted throughout the Chinese quarters, and all day long crowds of Chinese were gathered around them reading them.

Following is a translation of the placard, which was prepared by a venerable Chinese school teacher:

"Ordered by the mayor and city authority:

WHEREAS, The late trouble among the Chinese of this city, resulting in the death of several, was stirred up principally by highbinders, they are hereby notified to break up all their societies, so that there may be no trouble of this kind in future. Within five days the societies must be all disorganized and dispersed, and the city be peaceful and proper to live in.

If this notice is not obeyed information will be given to the authorities, and every highbinder will be arrested and punished. If any Chinese are found on the streets between 11 and 12 o'clock at night with concealed weapons they will be subjected to a heavy fine, and if found after 12 o'clock at night they will be punished to the full extent of the law.

All our people who come to this country expect to be honorable people, to make a living and live a peaceful life. It does not make any difference whether one is a business man or a laborer all should love one another. There is no good in forming societies, and raising a row and thinking they will gain a fight and have glory.

It takes only a small thing to raise up a big trouble, and get killed for nothing. After you have killed a man it don't benefit you, but leads to new trouble. If you don't care for your own lives, you still owe something to the mothers who raised you.

All the Chinese here are countrymen, and nearly all of the same class, so what is the use to fight one another? Let them wake up their minds at once to live in peace and according to the laws of the country.

Break up all your societies and then all will be friendship. Then you can go to work and save your money, and if you desire to return to China you can do so. To save your money and go home and see your folks and live happy, that is the best way to do.

CHING WA.

By authority of mayor and chief of police.

Nearly all the various highbinder societies during the afternoon took down their signs and dismantled their halls, packing up the joss, bronze vases and other paraphernalia and preparing to retire from the highbinder business. The Chinese merchants feel that by calling them together to advise with them, the mayor has treated them with great courtesy and consideration and they will see that the authorities are promptly informed of any attempt to reorganize any highbinder societies here.

While it is not likely that all the bad men among the Chinese will be made good by the suppression of these societies, still the bad element will not be allowed to band themselves together, and it is not likely that such a bloody encounter as that of last Sunday will take place here again.

### FIRE FROM ELECTRIC WIRES.

**A Small Blaze at Z. T. Wright's Warehouse Last Night—Small Damage.**

About 10 o'clock last night, Mr. Pangle, of the night force on the Morrison street bridge, noticed a fire in the warehouse of Z. T. Wright, at the foot of Morrison street. He called to his aid Mr. W. E. Clark, also of the night force, who was upon the bridge. Mr. Clark found Mr. Moore, of Moore & Starr, who was below, and together they broke open the warehouse door.

The fire was burning about the two electric light wires which passed through the floor of the warehouse. In the opinion of the workman who came from the electric light company to detach the wires, the fire was caused by the wet condition of the warehouse floor. The whole vacinity was charged with electricity, so much so that a violent shock was experienced from touching the hydrant to turn on water to extinguish the fire. The wires were chopped and the connection broken.

The damage is slight. The wires were those supplying light for the woodyard below. They were protected through the first story, but not insulated through the warehouse floor.

## A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE.

**Bishop B. W. Morris Pays a High Compliment to the Memory of the Late Dr. R. B. Wilson.**

Bishop Morris, in his recent address to the clergy and laity of the Oregon mission, speaks as follows of the late Dr. R. B. Wilson, so well known and esteemed in this city: While the ranks of our clergy have been unbroken by death, I have to record the loss of a layman, well known to many of you, and for a long time connected with the church in this jurisdiction. Dr. R. B. Wilson died in Portland, August 6, 1887, in the 59th year of his age. He was appointed secretary of the first regularly organized convocation, in 1854, and served for several years in the double capacity of secretary and treasurer. He was a member of the standing committee from the year 1863 to 1883, when he resigned on account of his absence in Europe; and he was warden of Trinity church, Portland, from the organization of the parish until his death.

When the work of the church was begun in Oregon, Dr. Wilson was among the very few early trained in her communion, and he had an intelligent and devout affection for her services and doctrines, and exercised large influence in bringing others within the same pale. He was an enthusiast in his profession and never lost his relish for its study to the last. He was a skilful and painstaking practitioner, and like him "whose praise is in the gospel," was "the beloved physician" to both rich and poor. His memory is specially cherished by those who knew him in the early days of our city, when the example of one devout and consistent layman counted much in laying the first foundations of the church.

## THE BALL ALREADY ROLLING

### Which Will Gather the Fast Horses in Montana in the Spring.

**The Defects of City View Park Which Cry Aloud For Improvement—Track, Stalls and Means of Access.**

The Montana towns are already moving in the matter of races for next spring. Helena, Anaconda and Butte have proposed to put up $20,000 each in purses. This is rather a large amount for such places, and perhaps will not be realized, particularly in the case of Butte. Helena will probably come up, and Anaconda is amply able to do so.

There is yet no well-defined movement here looking towards such an event. The first great impediment of course is the inadequate facilities possessed. If a track existed in good condition, citizens would feel more ready to subscribe the requisite purses. As it is, not less than $3000 is needed to place City View in proper shape, and of course a much larger sum for any new site. There have been rumors in the air ever since the close of last fall's race meeting, looking toward one tract in East Portland, and another on the line of the Oregon & California west side road, but nothing has materialized. There are many things which City View has in its favor. Its distance from the city, looked at with a view to futurity, is no greater than a growing city of Portland's size need expect. Its elevated site and pre-eminent natural beauty are unsurpassed. Yet there are present defects in its condition which, unremedied, will not only render unsatisfactory a meeting here, but materially operate against the presence of a certain class of the best stables.

What is needed is a management at City View which is at once liberal minded and possessed of a large bank account. The accommodations are not adequate in quantity or comfortable in finish to satisfy men with fine stables of rare blooded animals, who will not put up with less than first-class quarters for their horses. Dissatisfaction was expressed by some last fall.

Of greater importance is the condition of the track. It is some time since this was thoroughly worked. This should be done. The track should be made considerably wider. The turns are bad and need remaking. The vegetation which obscures a considerable portion of it from view should be cut down.

So much for the grounds. But with the stalls and track in unexceptionable order, a profitable meeting cannot be conducted without improved transportation arrangements. Steamers will long continue to be the most popular method, until suburban street cars are much more thoroughly extended on each side of the river, for foot travel. For this to be well patronized a wharf is necessary at the park where boats can land without getting aground or spilling their passengers from the long gang plank reaching from the deck to the bench. For all arrivals from the west side, the trail up to the grounds from the shore needs, properly speaking, not to be repaired but to be made. These repairs will cost something like $3000, and would insure a good attendance at a meeting, both on the part of fast horses and the general public.

The popularity of racing as a turf sport is yearly increasing. That there is no decline in local interest is shown by the large attendance at the Riverside meetings, where very indifferent attractions were given. There can be no doubt that good means of transportation and a condition of the track and stalls which would attract horsemen, would not only justify heavier purses than have ever been offered here, but a more remunerative meeting than Portland has known.

The Montana circuit has attracted widespread interest among horsemen, and there will unquestionably be a greater number of fine horses turn their attention to the Northwest this winter. It is a question of money judiciously invested in advance, whether Portland comes into the circuit.

### BACK FROM AROUND THE WORLD.

**After an Absence of Eleven Years Mr. and Mrs. John Jack Return to Portland.**

Among the arrivals in Portland yesterday are two well and favorably known persons in the dramatic profession, who will be pleasantly remembered by our old citizens. Reference is made to Mr. and Mrs. John Jack (nee Annie Firmin), the popular actors, who, in the centennial year visited Portland, and produced for the first time here the dramas of "The Two Orphans," "The Big Bonanza," and other novelties, playing successful engagements at the New Market and Oro Fino theaters. They traveled extensively through Oregon and Washington territory, and were the prominent features at the Salem fair in the fall of 1877.

Shortly after this they visited Victoria and San Francisco. Leaving the latter city they continued on a tour of the world. They visited the Hawaiian islands, New Zealand, Australia, India, Burmah, the Strait Settlements, Siam, China and Japan. Returning by the China sea they looked in at Ceylon, gazed once more upon the wonders of Hindoostan, crossed the Arabian sand, entering the Red sea, visited Egypt, traveled the Lower Nile, passed over into the Holy Lands, visited Greece, Sicily, Italy, France and Great Britain, returning to New York for a tour of the Eastern states.

They have returned to the Pacific coast resolved to pitch their tent in our great Northwestern empire, whose climate and general advantages have long lingered so pleasantly in their memories.

They express themselves greatly surprised at the marked advancement and wonderful improvements everywhere visible in the Portland of to-day—improvements that attest the present growth and foretell the future importance of the metropolis of the Northwest.

It has been their privilege to mingle with intending visitors to America when abroad, and were always eulogistic of the advantages of climate and soil, the vast resources of matchless timber and agricultural advantages of Oregon.

After the lapse of a few brief years Mr. and Mrs. Jack are delighted to find their prophecies more than realized in the increase of wealth and population. The great network of railways in fast developing the increasing resources of the country which the incoming tide of immigration will rapidly utilize. They intend visiting the interior towns of Oregon and the adjacent territories before selecting a spot for local habitation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for rheumatism. It has cured many severe cases.

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets —Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

## IN PORTLAND 58 YEARS AGO.

### A Native of Oregon Who Camped On the Site of the City in 1830.

**Dr. McKay, of Pendleton, Tells a Story Interesting to Pioneers—Decline of the Indians —How the City Was Named.**

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind,
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray,
Far as the galaxy or milky way——
—Pope.

In the office of the Gilman house yesterday afternoon sat a short, stout, muscular, well-knit man, whose bronzed face and keen, dancing bronzed eyes gave him the appearance of an Oriental, a Saracen; a swarthy form which seemed to have "sustained a thousand toils and was ready to dare a thousand more." His round, jovial face was set off with expressive iron-gray eyebrows and mustache of the same hue, and gold-rimmed spectacles rested on his nose. Time had dealt gently with his locks, and the black hair was only here and there intermingled with lines of gray. Frequently among the callers at the hotel he recognized old acquaintances, mainly men well known in Oregon, and a hearty shake of the hands and exchange of compliments followed. He was Dr. William C. McKay, of Pendleton, who has been in Oregon "since Mt. Hood was a hole in the ground," as Joe Meek would say. He visited the site of Portland years before the hammer and saw of civilization had broken the silence of the great forest on the banks of the Willamette, before men laid the foundation of the city which has spread itself far and wide of late years.

Dr. McKay is of English-Indian parentage, and was born in Astoria, in the fort of the Hudson Bay Company, where the Sisters' hospital now stands, March 18, 1824. His father came to the Columbia river with John Jacob Astor, the founder of Astoria, arriving in 1812. When the doctor was very young the headquarters of the company was moved to Vancouver, and his parents removed to that place.

During the presidential campaign of 1840 he was attending school at Springfield, Mass., and he has always taken great pride in saying that he carried a flaming torch and participated in the ratification of the election of Tippecanoe, and an equal amount of pride in voting last month for Tip's grandson and in ratifying his election. Since 1851 he has lived near Pendleton, and McKay creek, which glides through the country a mile from the city, bears his name. Dr. McKay is well educated, speaks English fluently and with an easy grace.

DECADENCE OF THE INDIANS.

Slowly and sadly they climb the distant mountain and read their doom in the setting sun.

"Fifty-eight years ago," he said, "according to the estimate of the Hudson Bay Company, there were in Oregon and Washington about 50,000 Indians, whose numbers have since dwindled to between 8000 and 10,000. What has been the cause of the decline of the noble red man in the West? Disease has been the principal cause, and it may be said, its only one. To illustrate: When I first went to Umatilla, in 1851, I found the Indians robust, hearty, vigorous and endowed by nature with fine constitutions. Consumption was unknown to them. Their principal means of living was derived from hunting and fishing; they were well clothed in skins, furs and buffalo robes and were supplied with the blankets of the Hudson Bay Company. To-day, in the same section the Indians are more or less affected with consumption, scrofula and kindred diseases. When I saw them first they were the typical Indians, as I have described them, but now they have degenerated; they have fallen before the march of progress and civilization. The white man has made his home in the land, cleared the sturdy forests and driven their game away, and poor Lo has suffered in his attempt to adopt his white brother's habits and customs. The saddle-blanket has taken the place of the men's warm furs and robes that I found them wearing thirty-seven years ago, and loose, cheerless calico dresses now serve the women, summer and winter. Disease is now the rule, where once it was the exception, and health, once the rule, is now the exception. It is a self-evident truth that the Indians of the Northwest have lost their old-time vigor, self-assertion, manhood and strength."

PLAN OF RESUSCITATION.

"What method do you favor to resuscitate the Indians?"

"It is clear to me that it devolves upon the government to do something to prevent the total decadence of the Indians. The plan of alloting lands in severalty is an excellent one, and I favor it because it makes each Indian dependant upon his own industry for his support. I am opposed to tribal relations, for they make the Indian worthless and permit him to roam at will all over the country and hunt and gamble, returning in the winter to consume the food and burn the fuel his faithful, overworked, degraded squaw has gathered during the summer months. Put an Indian on land, make him understand that he must earn his living, and I think he will do it."

"Which tribes, in your opinion, were the most powerful ones in the Northwest?"

"The Nez Perces and Cayuses were, by all means, the greatest tribes west of the Rocky mountains. Why, they used to roam as far east as the Missouri river on their hunting expeditions, and if they chanced to meet a war party of any tribe they were ready and prepared to uphold by strength of arms the glory of the West. An officer who fought in the rebellion told me that some of the fiercest and most valiant fighting he ever engaged in was with the Nez Perces. The Indians, he said, maintained a solid front in battle and fired and maneuvered as if they had been drilled by a graduate of West Point."

PORTLAND WAS VERY YOUNG THEN.

Old Time in whose bank we deposit our notes,
Is a miser who always wants guineas for groats;
He keeps all his customers still in arrears
By leading them minutes and charging them years.
—Songs of Many Seasons.

"Yes," said the doctor, "I was all through this country before it was settled by whites. As early as 1830, when I was a toddler of 6 years I heard the noisy plunge of the waters of the Willamette at the present site of Oregon City. Dr. McLoughlin was then building a canal there and I accompanied a number of men who went from Vancouver to visit the place. On our way we stopped at Portland and camped where Allen & Lewis's store stands, on Front and D streets. The northern part of town was then a fine prairie skirting the river bank and extending back about 300 or 400 yards. Between Couch lake and the river was a ridge, crowned with a great forest of stately firs, oaks and other trees."

"Do you remember when Portland was settled?"

"When I returned from New York in 1843 there was a settlement on the Caruthers claim in South Portland. Wm. Hudson, an Englishman who participated in the battle between the Constitution and Guerriere, had settled there in 1839 and was the first white settler to pitch his tent on ground now within the corporate limits of Portland. He had a ranch, keeping cattle and hogs, and it being a long time the only settlement between Vancouver and Oregon City, vessels used to stop there and get supplies. At the foot of Morrison street was a log cabin which Overton had built, afterwards selling the section of land on which it stood to Lovejoy & Pettygrove for $100 in provisions and goods, and shortly after he started across the plains for St. Louis. In 1844 or '45 the new owners of the land began to think that the place had gone long enough without a name, and Lovejoy, being a Boston man, favored calling the settlement after his old home, while Pettygrove wanted to name it after his native place, Portland, Maine. To settle the dispute they decided to toss a half-dollar. Pettygrove said 'heads,' and heads won, and therefore the new city was called Portland. Many have doubted this incident, but it was common talk in those times and I have no doubt of its truth. The discovery of gold in California killed Oregon City, which for many years had been the metropolis, and gave Portland the commercial supremacy, which it has maintained to this day. California wanted all the meat, lumber and flour it could get, and Portland being able to supply her wants, the harbor was lined with vessels at times, and everybody was busy. Lumber was worth $100 a thousand, and flour $20 a barrel. Portland was a natural townsite and had to grow."

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Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
U. S. Government Chemist.

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10 lbs Good Roast.....$1.00—Half the amt. 50c
Prime Roast per pound.....12½c
2 lbs Good Chunk Steak.....25c
4 lbs Good Chuck Rib Steak.....25c
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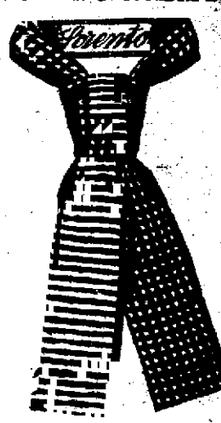

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# CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

## Full Text of Senator Dolph's Recent Speech.

### It is Shown that the Democratic Party is as Responsible as Any Other for the Presence of Chinese in this Country

The senate being in open executive session, and having under consideration the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the interpretation of the convention of October 19, 1818, signed at Washington, February 15, 1888—

Mr Dolph said

Mr. President Drowning men catch at straws, and I do not wonder that after the protracted discuss on of the base surrender of American rights which is proposed by the treaty now under consideration by the senate, and after the passage of what is known as the Mills bill by the democratic house of representatives by which it is proposed to flood this country with the cheap labor products of the 400 000 000 inhabitants of China the 250 000 000 inhabitants of India and the pauper labor of Europe by which it is proposed to destroy fifty three of the great industries of the North which give employment to white laborers who are voters and who in theory and in fact control political affairs there who pay an enormous tax to sustain the sugar industry of Louisiana an industry which has been protected by duties upon imported sugar for over forty years and to support which nearly a thousand million dollars have been paid by the consumers of sugar in the United States and all to swell the profit of a few of the former slaveholders who own the sugar plantations an industry which is carried on by colored labor by men who although they are citizens under the constitution and laws are permitted to exercise none of the rights of citizens men who are compelled to labor for such wages as are offered by the planters and manufacturers and then to take their pay in barter and who if they undertake to improve their condition and to demand better wages are forced to comply with the demands of their employers as was lately the case when the militia of Louisiana was called out to compel the laborers upon the cane plantations to go to work again after they had struck for better wages—I say I do not wonder that senators on the other side of the chamber, in the face of such a situation and in their extremity to divert attention from more important subjects, turn their attention to the republican candidate for president and undertake, by such means as have been resorted to to-day, to show that he has at some time been in favor of the admission of Chinese laborers into the United States.

But sir I deny that the record of General Harrison in Congress will show that he ever was in favor of the admission of Chinese laborers into the United States, or that he was ever opposed to the restriction of the immigration of Chinese laborers to this country

As to the statement which has been made that his law partner secured the naturalization of Chinese in Indiana I am not prepared to-night to speak as I never heard of such a charge before and believe it is without foundation but if such a thing occurred there must be a record of it, and the matter will be examined and referred to hereafter

Mr President, who is responsible for the presence of Chinese in this country? I assert that the democratic party is largely responsible for their presence China for thousands of years was willing to be isolated from the rest of the world, did not desire the presence of foreigners and never has desired that her subjects should migrate to this or any other foreign country but the United States and other countries sought commercial relations with that country and the first treaty between the United States and China was ratified in 1815 under the administration of President Polk, and was promulgated by him In 1857 or 1858 another treaty between China and the United States was negotiated, by which the rights of our citizens in China were greatly enlarged by which they were to be entitled to go to and reside and trade in China and were to be protected by the Chinese government

That treaty was made during the administration of James Buchanan At that time and for many years prior thereto there were numbers of Chinese on the Pacific coast As early as 1853 a democratic senate in California nearly all of members being democrats presided over by a democratic lieutenant governor passed a resolution in which they recited that the future commerce with China would be very valuable, that California, being the state nearest to China, would be greatly benefitted by the Chinese trade and asking the president to appoint a commissioner to reside in China to look after the commercial interests of the United States A vote stated, the resolution by the senator from Nevada (Mr Stewart) Mr Hager afterwards a United States senator from California and now collector of customs of the port of San Francisco and now strongly in favor of the exclusion of Chinese laborers was a member of that senate and was active in procuring the passage of that resolution

As I have said induced by these representations the Buchanan administration negotiated a treaty with China securing to citizens of the United States important rights which had theretofore been denied to them by the Chinese government There was no express provision in that treaty in regard to the coming of Chinese to this country first because the Chinese government was not in favor of the emigration of its subjects and second because it was not necessary under the laws of the United States and the theory of our government up to that time Emigrants from all countries had been welcomed here to a home among us to participate in the advantages of our institutions and enjoy the protection of our laws and therefore no affirmative provision of the kind was required The democratic party through the press and on the stump and Mr Buchanan in his annual message claimed that that treaty negotiated with China was the crowning success of his administration

Time passed on and China changed her policy toward the outside world and sought closer relations with other countries She appointed a commission at the head of which was Anson Burlingame an American citizen to come to the United States and negotiate a new treaty When the commissioners arrived in California there was a great banquet given to them by the leading citizens of California The democratic governor, H H Haight presided at the banquet Mr Hager who has already been referred to and other leading democrats were present and sat down at the banquet with the leading Chinese merchants of San Francisco and around the table in after dinner speeches congratulated each other and the country upon the new departure of the Chinese Empire which would open her ports to an extensive commerce with the United States

Up to that time there had been no danger apprehended from Chinese immigration A supplemental treaty with China was negotiated by Andrew Johnson then president That treaty came before the United States senate for ratification and since the senator from Missouri closed his speech I have been curious enough to examine the record to see what it shows in reference to its ratification It will be remembered that the senator from Alabama a few days since when the bill to restrict Chinese immigration was under consideration alluded at length upon the Burlingame treaty and laid it at the door of the republican party but the record is as follows

Mr Sumner introduced the following resolution for consideration

Resolved by the senate of the United States that the senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States of America and the Emperor of China [illegible] provided that nothing in the first article of the said treaty shall be construed to authorize the application of the provisions of the naturalization laws of the United States to Chinese subjects

Article 6 After the word Chinese where it occurs the first time insert "or citizens of the United States"

Article 8 Strike out all of said article and in lieu thereof insert the following words The United States and the Emperor of China recognize the inherent right of every sovereign power to control the residence within its territory of its own subjects and to prohibit the emigration of its own subjects

Strike out all of article VIII and in the following words The United States and the Emperor of China recognize the inherent right of every sovereign power to control the residence within its territory of its own subjects and to prohibit the emigration of its own subjects

Article 9 After the word Chinese where it occurs the first time insert "or citizens of the United States"

Article 10 After the word Chinese where it occurs the first time insert "or citizens of the United States"

Strike out all of article VIII and in the following words The United States and the Emperor of China recognize the inherent right of every sovereign power to control the residence within its territory of its own subjects and to prohibit the emigration of its own subjects

Strike out all of article VIII the following words The United States and the Emperor of China recognize the inherent right of every sovereign power to control the residence within its territory of its own subjects and to prohibit the emigration of its own subjects

Strike out article VIII the following words The United States and the Emperor of China recognize the inherent right of every sovereign power to control the residence within its territory of its own subjects and to prohibit the emigration of its own subjects, except that Chinese subjects shall not without the consent of their sovereign or religious be admitted to all schools, colleges and other educational institutions without being subject to any religious or political test. And on the other hand, the emperor of China, agrees that citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools in that empire at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside" and insert in lieu thereof as follows

"Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of China, and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the government of the United States which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation

The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside and reciprocally Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States"

The senate by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the said resolution, and on the question to agree thereto,

It was determined unanimously in the affirmative

Not a democratic member of the senate raised his voice against it It was unanimously ratified by the senate

Mr President as time passed on it became evident that Chinese immigration was not desirable The Chinese did not assimilate with our population they did not come here to become citizens, they were not interested in our system of government, they saved their earnings but not to enrich this country they carried their accumulated gains away when they returned to China, and a sentiment grew up on the Pacific coast in favor of Chinese restriction

By the representations of leading citizens of the Pacific coast of both parties the government was induced to take action and a republican administration negotiated a new treaty modifying the treaty of 1868 so as to permit congress, without a violation of the treaty to enact laws for the restriction of Chinese immigration I repeat it was a republican measure, and all that has ever been done until the recent treaty, which is not yet ratified, looking to the exclusion of Chinese laborers from this country or the restriction of Chinese immigration, has been done by the republican party

That treaty negotiated under a republican administration, authorized the United States for a limited time to restrict but not to wholly prohibit Chinese immigration A bill was introduced—it was a senate bill I think at least it was pending before the senate—which provided that for twenty years the coming of Chinese laborers to our shores should be prohibited Mr Harrison, it appears was opposed to the period of twenty years and thought the time of exclusion to conform to the treaty, should be less Whether he had any intimation from the president that according to his judgment that was too long a period or not, is not known but the action he took upon that bill shows that he was in favor of restriction The senior senator from Texas, upon the passage or the bill, got up in his place in the senate and said substantially—I have not the *Record* before me—I have received a letter from Mr Harrison, in which he states that if this amendment is not adopted"—that is the amendment reducing the time to ten years— he will vote against the bill" That leaves the fair inference that if the amendment had been adopted he would have favored and voted for the bill, does it not? Is not that logical?

Mr Beck—But the bill came in—

Mr Dolph—I will get to that in a moment

Mr Coke—The senator alluded to my former colleague Senator Maxey, I suppose

Mr Dolph—Yes I said the senior senator from Texas I meant Senator Maxey, who was the senator who was paired with Mr Harrison and who stated on the floor of the senate that he had received a letter from Senator Harrison, who was detained from the senate on business of the senate, in which he said that if the amendment was not adopted he would vote against the bill I think I state it too strongly but let it stand as I have stated it The letter will speak for itself

I say the fair inference from the statement against Gen Harrison that if the amendment had been adopted Senator Harrison would have favored the bill and it shows that he favored the restriction of Chinese immigration and that can not be denied

Well the bill passed—passed without the vote of Senator Harrison for or against it, and went to the President He vetoed it and vetoed it upon the very ground upon which Senator Harrison had opposed the bill and I say if the rest of the senate had been as wise and acted as judiciously as Senator Harrison did and had adopted his views in regard to that amendment it would have saved all the subsequent trouble of passing a new bill

After the veto of the bill by the president another bill was introduced in the house of representatives by a republican member, Mr Page, and largely by his efforts passed through the house It came into the senate, and came up for consideration It contained two provisions which Senator Harrison objected to—the fourteenth and fifteenth sections which have been referred to by the senator from Missouri [Mr Vest] One of those sections provided in substance that no court should have the power or authority to naturalize Chinese subjects Senator Harrison opposed that provision and so would I have opposed it if I had been here and I think that every other man who knew what the law was, and was not willing to legislate for political purposes would have opposed it too Everybody knew that a Chinese subject could not be naturalized in the United States and although it had been attempted by some judge up in Boston—I forgot whether it was the United States circuit or United States district judge up there—the judges of the Pacific coast one or more of them—I am not sure but the district judge and the circuit judge and Associate Justice Field had all decided that a Chinese subject could not be naturalized

Now what would have been the effect of congress saying the courts should not have that power to naturalize Chinese assuming by legislation that they have already had the power to naturalize Chinese subjects? It would have thrown a doubt at least upon the action which had already been taken by the courts The attempted naturalization of Chinese was illegal Even the record of such a proceeding would not have entitled a Chinese subject to citizenship and Senator Harrison knew it and as a lawyer he was bound to vote against the provision

As to the other provision referred to which was opposed by Senator Harrison the provision undertaking to construe the word laborer used in the treaty the senator from Missouri rightly says that Senator Harrison was too good a lawyer not to know that the treaty itself could be set aside by a law of congress That is not what Senator Harrison was discussing He said that the word 'laborer' had a fixed meaning and it was used in the treaty with reference to this meaning which the courts could determine and that we could not make the word laborer as used in the treaty mean more or less by an act of congress Of course if we wished to go beyond the treaty if we wished to exclude classes of Chinese by the law that were not excluded by the treaty that could be done but that was not what Gen Harrison was talking about He was talking be it enlarging the definition of the word 'laborer' as used in the treaty by an act of congress and a very sensible remark he made about it too and his action in that matter shows, just as his action upon the previous bill showed that he favored the restriction of Chinese immigration

But suppose that that were not so Is a man to be held forever to a position that he has taken at a particular time or to his views upon a question at a given time? Is there no room for change? Why, sir, it is only a fool or a bigot who never changes his opinions

Senator Harrison was a member of the senate in 1884 when an amendatory Chinese restriction bill was passed and there is not a line or a scratch of a pen to show that he was opposed to it and was not in favor of it I do not think the roll was called upon it I do not know that Senator Harrison was present

Mr Mitchell—In 1884?

Mr Dolph—In 1884 the bill was passed, but I will come to that in a moment

I say there was a bill passed amending the act of 1882 more stringent in its provisions in regard to the main thing which was sought to be accomplished by it the restriction of Chinese immigration, than the law of 1882 and Senator Harrison for all there is where or appears to have been in favor of that bill at least there was no sign, no word no vote and no action showing an opposition to it

Well sir we come down to 1886 when a bill was reported from the senate committee on foreign relations by the distinguished senator from the state of Ohio [Mr Sherman] Mr Harrison was then a member of the committee on foreign relations That bill reported in 1886 was an excellent bill It would have cured the defects which had been discovered in previous legislation; it would have gone far to prevent the evasion of the laws of 1882 and 1884 by Chinese coming to this country., Mr Harrison as a member of the committee joined in the report of the committee, was present when the bill was considered, made a friendly suggestion in answer to an inquiry by the honorable senator who now occupies the chair [Mr Ingalls] as to some objection that had been made by Senator McMillan from Minnesota. Mr. Harrison stated that the senator from Minnesota had withdrawn his objection; thus shewing his friendly interest in the bill and in the measure, and that he favored the bill which was passed without a call of the yeas and nays

Now let us trace that bill a little further As I have said, that was an important bill to the Pacific coast a bill that we were demanding, a bill that would have gone far to relieve the United States courts of the city of San Francisco which were being overwhelmed with Chinese habeas corpus cases to the detriment of the public business It went into the house of representatives and was placed in the tomb of the Capulets to sleep its last sleep, and no attention was ever paid to it

Mr Hoar—What house of representatives?

Mr Dolph—A democratic house of representatives Therefore, Mr President, I assert again that Mr Harrison was in favor of Chinese restriction The record shows that he favored and supported two bills for that purpose which have passed the senate of the United States one of which afterwards became a law and one of which was pigeon holed by a democratic house of representatives The record does not show that he was ever opposed to the principle that he was opposed to the general proposition and his opposition to the bill of 1882 was placed on other and perfectly defensible grounds I shall be very much surprised indeed if in examination does not show that the statement which has been to day made by the senator from Missouri and subsequently reiterated by the senator from Kentucky concerning the naturalization of Chinese in Indiana, is a mistake an entire and total mistake on their part, and something far worse than a mistake on the part of others

Mr President this effort to show that Senator Harrison was opposed to Chinese restriction and in favor of Chinese immigration and cheap labor upon the Pacific coast will fail The people of the Pacific coast are too intelligent and too well informed to be deceived, They know that the first treaty for commercial relations with China was negotiated under a democratic administration They know that the republican party when in control of the administration took up this question, secured a modification of the treaty of 1868 and has secured all the legislation which has ever been had for the restriction of Chinese immigration and know ing this they are willing to trust that party to deal with this question in the future

And then sir, they are engaged just now with more important things They have read of the attempt of the democratic administration and the democratic house to place wool on the free list, and lumber on the free list and salt on the free list and vegetables on the free list, and fruit on the free list and the attempt to break down the barriers which have been erected around this country by the republican party to prevent the wholesale importation of the cheap labor products of other countries and to flood this country with such products; and these things are engaging their attention instead of searching the record now to find by what processes General Harrison came to the conclusion that Chinese immigration is not desirable they are casting their eyes across the Pacific to Australia with her 3,000,000 inhabitants and 3 000 000 square miles and 80,000 000 sheep and they are waiting to see whether the democratic party will be able to open the flood gates and let the cheap wool of Australia and of South America and of Africa to destroy their flocks to drive them to the slaughter pens, and ruin that great interest

They know what party favors protection to the American laboring man they understand the policy which lies back of the Mills bill which inspired the president's message on the tariff, which would break down the great industrial system of the North, which would deprive millions of men of their daily labor and therefore of their daily bread They see the democratic party with its arms around the great industrial structure of this country, as Samson had his arms around the pillars of the Philistine temple ready to pull it down over their heads and they will be willing to trust this question of Chinese immigration to the republican party and they will look to it for the protection of the American laboring man against the cheap products of the 401,000 000 of Chinese in China

## BRITISH COLUMBIAN OPINION.

### The Minister of Customs Talks About Cleveland's Retaliation Message

The Victoria *Colonist* of Friday last says Hon Mackenzie Bowell minister of customs arrived from the Sound last evening he and his party having run over to Tacoma on the steamer Premier for the purpose of visiting the Sound cities At the Driard the hon gentleman was seen by a reporter and stated that his trip across the continent had been one of great pleasure and interest, and everywhere he saw many evidences of substantial progress since his visit a couple of years ago During his stay here he will settle some departmental questions which have been awaiting his arrival particularly those affecting the Chinese department

With regard to the president's message of retaliation Mr Bowell said it could not be regarded as worthy of a statesman It belonged more to the scope of a demagogue President Cleveland had been most inconsistent in his conduct He had taken upon himself to appoint a commission to inquire into the fisheries question, and had accepted the *modus vivendi*, by which the matter was arranged for two years until the senate could ratify a treaty When the fisheries negotiations had been concluded and the report of the commission submitted the president had recommended its adoption to the senate claiming that it honorably settled the various points at dispute between the two countries The republican senate rejected the treaty President Cleveland immediately drew up his message of retaliation charging Canada with a variety of offences which he before had regarded in the light of just claims and while Mr Bowell thought it was merely an electioneering trick he considered it unworthy the character of a statesman to descend to such a subterfuge especially in the face of previously expressed opposite views But who would suffer from the retaliation? Not Canada It would simply add to the self reliance of her citizens and produce the same effect that the abrogation of the treaty in 1864 had accomplished At that time the farmers of Canada raised stock and of course grains for which the United States was the market The abrogation of the treaty forced them into other classes of farming and they very soon had a market in England for their dairy products Canada now exports $7 000,000 worth of cheese to the English market and has also in that country an excellent market for cattle and grain The endeavor to force Canada into annexation in 1864 created a national sentiment and she had progressed with great strides during the last twenty years If the proposed retaliation were put into force it would produce a similar effect to that caused in 1864 and Canada would be the gainer The president's policy seemed simply cutting off one's nose to spite one's face United States carriers transported over $10 000 000 worth of goods annually for Canada and the withdrawal of that trade could only hurt the Americans Much had been said about the use of American waterways granted to Canadians, but the only serious hindrance that could be thrown in the way of summer traffic would be at Sault Ste Marie If retaliation were enforced Canada would at once put every man possible on the Canadian 'Soo canal and the work would be rapidly pushed to completion The difficulty would then be removed and Canada would be only pursuing her course More business would be forced to Canadian ports and while some disorder would at first be caused Canada would eventually be the gainer and the American would be forced Retaliation on Canada's part by refusing to permit American goods transit in bond he thought would be a foolish policy

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Then let the moon usurp the rule of day,
And winking Tapers show the sun his way
For what my senses can perceive,
I need no revelation to believe.

Ladies to drink from any of the weaknesses or ills peculiar to their sex, and who will use Dr Pierce's Favorite Prescription according to directions, will experience relief from the first dose, for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhœa excessive flowing, painful menstruation unnatural suppressions prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, female weakness, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries accompanied with "internal heat"

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# CONCERNING SEED WHEAT.

## Benefits of Changes Presented—Important to Our Farmers.

### Claimed That Club and Blue Stem Grain Have Materially Deteriorated During the Past Seven Years—Practical Suggestions.

Mr William Dunbar of Portland, the well known commission merchant, submits the following statement

The matter of changing seed appears to be almost overlooked by the farmers in Oregon and Washington territory and yet it is one of the most important to the whole country This can be noted in no more forcible way than to to look for the past few years at the products of Eastern Oregon and Washington territory Some seven years ago a small lot of ten bushels of Australian wheat was sown there by one who was inclined to try and improve The outcome of this to day is shown by the product now being marketed The old club wheat is sold on a basis of 7½ to 10 cents below the price of valley wheat while the blue stem (the Australian) is being delivered on the call board contracts in San Francisco in place of No 1 California wheat thus making a difference of $1 per ton in the value of the two wheats

Taking this as a basis to work on putting the crop of Eastern Oregon and Washington territory down at 300 000 tons suppose it was all blue stem the difference in value between that and the little club would amount to $600 000 The yield of the blue stem is known to be better than that of the club and the price being so much better it is surprising to see that some of the farmers still persist in raising what brings them less money each year

To look back over the past ten years it is a well-known fact that the whole product of Eastern Oregon and Washington territory has sold in the markets of the world at less money than the products of the Willamette valley It has been claimed that the alkali contained in the land was detrimental to the growing of white wheat, and that it was impossible to get a wheat that would mill equally as white as the valley This I think has been a wrong opinion and the blue-stem wheat to day makes the flour nearly as white as that grown in the Valley, and with more strength in it

The fact of it being delivered on the call board contracts in San Francisco shows that it is more than equal to what we have always thought the much superior wheat of the two, that of this valley While there is to day an objection against the delivery on these same contracts of our valley wheat I understand that the blue-stem is being delivered right along without any opposition

Is it not possible to improve more still? This wheat has been grown for seven years, which in itself is long enough to grow on the same land without a change, and the next thing we will see the same deterioration in its value as that of the club, hence it is time another move is being made to find some other seed that will do equally as well There is no doubt they can be had, whether they come from Europe or from the colonies In this case it appears that that from the colonies suits our climate and our soil remarkably well, and for that reason I think it is possible that if changes could be brought from year to year from there that we would soon see a great improvement.

While this is being done in Eastern Oregon and Washington territory, nothing has been done in the Valley. To millers it is a well-known fact that the wheat of to-day does not mill as well as the wheat of twelve or fourteen years ago

I can see no reason why a change or several changes and the introduction of new varieties cannot bring our product back to what it was some years ago, and again bring our wheat up in value above that of any of the productions on the Pacific coast

All that is wanted is to find some wheat with more gluten and which will retain that ingredient after being grown in this damper climate When we look back and see the great improvement made in other states such as Manitoba Minnesota and Dakota, find their hard wheats to-day leading the price in the market, find the flour made from it bringing more than any other flour one can not help but think that the same thing might be followed to advantage in this state

It is a well known fact that only a few years ago the product of these states did not command the prices they do now Why? Because their wheat was no better than that of many other states, but to-day they realize that their hard wheats are wanted They bring the highest obtainable price They are sought after by the mills in England and by all of the mills in America The flour, although in appearance does not look as our own home product, is much superior because of its strength and the way it retains its moisture

Suppose the whole of the wheat crop in the valley could be improved so as to make it produce 5 cents per bushel more the same as is being done in Eastern Oregon and Washington territory to-day, what would be the result? It would mean the handsome sum of $300 000 more in the pockets of the growers It would mean our wheat and flour would gain a reputation all over the world which would tend to increase the value of it even more

It does not seem possible that a farmer would be so blind to his own interest as to keep on growing the product from year to year, when by a change of seed he can find another that would bring him so much extra money Yet it is appears to be the case

Would it not be a wise thing for the different farmer clubs to take hold of this matter and see what can be done? I do not think there is anything that can yield them a large profit for the time they spend in it than simply working up such an important matter as this

# AGRICULTURAL NOTES

## HOW TO TELL THE AGES OF CATTLE

A heifer has no rings on her horns until she is 2 years of ago and one is added each year there after You can therefore tell the age of a cow with tolerable accuracy by counting the rings on her horns and adding two to the number The bull has no rings, as a rule until he is five years old, so to tell his age after that period, add five to the number of rings The better way to tell the age is by the teeth which is of course the only way with polled cattle What are called the milk teeth gradually disappear in front At the end of three years the second pair of permanent teeth are well grown at four years the third pair and at five the fourth and last pair have appeared and at this time the central pair are of full size At seven years a dark line caused by the wearing of the teeth, appears on all of them, and on the central pair a circular mark At eight years this circular mark appears on all of them, and at nine years the central pair begins to shrink, and the third at eleven After this period the age can only be determined by the degree of shrinkage generally At fifteen the teeth are nearly all gone —*Kansas City Live Stock Journal*

## THE VALUE OF APPLES

Speaking of apples, Professor Farraday says There is scarcely any article of vegetable food more widely useful and more universally liked than the apple Let every family in Autumn lay in from two to ten or more barrels, and it will be to them the most economical investment in the whole range of culinary supplies A raw mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours The most healthful dessert that can be placed on the table is baked apples If taken freely at breakfast with coarse bread and without meat or flesh of any kind it has an admirable effect on the general system often removing constipation correcting acidities and ceiling the febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines If families could be induced to substitute the apple round ripe and luscious—for the pies cakes and candies and other sweetmeats with which children are too often stuffed there would be a diminution of doctors bills quite equal to a single year to lay up a stock of this delicious fruit for a season's use

## THE VALUE OF ORCHARD LAND.

A California journal discusses the reason why land for fruit is so valuable in that state and answers an inquiry from Dakota—'How can a man make a living on land that costs $200 to $300 an acre?" by giving instances of profit made by fruit growing. One man, who is reputed to own a quarter of a mile square, has in bearing 4,000 peach trees, 2,000 apricots, 1,000 apples, 1,000 pears, 1,000 prunes, 1,000 figs, 1,000 nectarines, 1,000 quinces, 1,000 almonds, 1,000 walnuts, 1,000 olives, 1,000 grapes, 1,000 berries, 1,000 roses, 1,000 lilies, 1,000 violets, 1,000 daisies, 1,000 buttercups, 1,000 dandelions, 1,000 thistles, 1,000 burdocks, 1,000 nettles, 1,000 poison oak, 1,000 poison ivy, 1,000 poison sumac, 1,000 poison hemlock, 1,000 poison water hemlock, 1,000 poison parsley, 1,000 poison carrot, 1,000 poison parsnip, 1,000 poison celery, 1,000 poison fennel, 1,000 poison dill, 1,000 poison anise, 1,000 poison caraway, 1,000 poison coriander, 1,000 poison cumin

## LOCAL DRIFTWOOD CAUGHT.

### What Busy Reporters Have Gathered Up About the Metropolis.

Another Plat Filed—Coming Home—Formal Reception—Slight Seeing—Fifty Dollar Bill by Mistake—Old Coin—Various Gleanings.

THEY WERE SIGHT-SEEING.—A family of immigrants leisurely taking in the sights along Second street yesterday afternoon attracted not a little attention from passers-by. The man, complacently smoking his pipe of peace, had the appearance of an easy-going Western farmer. His wife, who seemed to be considerable younger in years and of somewhat prepossessing appearance, held in her arms a little child. Two girls, each carrying a valise that looked more like an animated raisin than the article of manufacture usually to be found in a trunk store, a little boy and another little shaver tottering along barefooted completed the party. The man looked about at this and that with the utmost apparent satisfaction, but the woman, burdened with her train of waifs, looked as if she was not promenading under the most favorable conditions. Such a group is a typical representation of the immigrant family just arrived from distant climes.

NOT DESTITUTE.—Yesterday a woman who has been stopping with Mrs. Susanna Nickum on Tenth street for some time past died. She had three trunks, but professed to be destitute. County Judge Catlin was notified and Policeman Martin was sent up to superintend the opening of the trunks. In them was found a large assortment of dresses and in the smaller an old satchel containing $200 in gold. There was also some kind of an old stock book and some "blueing" such as is used in washing, wrapped up in a parcel in which was written a request that it be buried with her. There were no letters or papers in the trunks to give any clue to the address of the friends of the woman. It is supposed that she was slightly deranged.

PORTLAND'S WOMAN UNION.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Portland's Woman Union occurs the first Monday in November, in the basement of the First Presbyterian church, corner of Third and Washington streets. The officers and board of directors are particularly anxious that a full attendance of members may be had, as matters of vital importance to the organization, the collection of dues among others, are to come up before the meeting. The members and all friends of this noble work are requested not to forget the first Monday in November, and a general invitation is extended to all who so desire to attend the meeting and learn the workings of the union, and also to renew their subscriptions.

PASTOR'S RECEPTION.—A few evenings ago a formal reception was tendered Rev. C. E. Cline, the new pastor of the Hall street M. E. church. There was a large attendance and a very enjoyable time is reported. Addresses of welcome were made by Judge Caples, Rev. Dr. Kummer and S. A. Wood, Esq., responded to by Mr. Cline. The devotional services were concluded by some of the best musical talent in the city singing "Welcome, Pastor." Coffee, cake and a general shaking of hands with the new pastor and his family, closed the delightful occasion. Hall street church has a growing congregation and bids fair to be one of the leading, prosperous societies in Portland.

GAVE THE WRONG CHANGE.—An Eastern man entered the Japanese store of Andrew Kan & Co. and made some purchases to the extent of $15, tendering in payment therefor a $20 gold piece. Through mistake the clerk gave him a $50 bill in change in the place of a $5 bill as he thought he was giving at the time. The mistake was discovered soon after, but not until the purchaser had left the store. Efforts were made to hunt the man up, but without success. It is probable that the customer put the money away, not noticing himself at the time that anything but the correct change had been given him.

MAGNIFICENT GRAPES.—Every day adds fresh proofs of the truth of the often repeated statement that plenty of good grapes can be raised in Oregon. Any quantity of fine grapes of delicious flavor are to be found at the fruit stalls and groceries around town, raised in the vicinity of this city. Yesterday a large lot of magnificent Black Hamburg grapes were received here from near Forest Grove. They were of large size, rich color, and exquisite flavor, equal to the best brought here from California. In a few years grapes of many varieties will be added to the list of fruits exported from Oregon.

NURSING HIS HAND.—Mr. E. J. Jeffery has a badly burned hand. He was shipping a quarter of a million of trust brick to Astoria, and as the river is so low the wagons had to be let down on the barge on an inclined plane. Mr. Jeffery was assisting to lower the wagons down with a rope, and one of them got away and dragged the rope through his hand. It did not glide as easily and smoothly as a greased swine's tail through a fool's fingers, but the friction burned Mr. Jeffery's hand as if he had grasped a bar of red-hot wire, leaving a series of very painful wounds.

DELAY IN LIBELING.—Capt. Crosby, of the ship Imperial, expressed considerable dissatisfaction yesterday at the action of the Albina Ferry Company in libeling the ship at the very last minute, before she was ready for sea, when so much time has elapsed since the accident in which the matter might have been settled without annoyance. The practice is one, however, which is not likely to be improved. Every sailor who has some $50 claim against a ship, waits till the last minute before preferring the libel.

D. AND F. S. SHOW.—The domestic and fat stock show will open on Monday, the 15th inst. The display promises to be very fine, as a large number of entries have been made. The stalls up stairs have all been taken and some of those below. The work of fixing up the building and sheds for the show will be commenced on Monday. Arrangements have been made with the various transportation companies to return all live stock exhibits at the show free.

THE GETTYSBURG PAINTING.—No doubt most people from the country who visit Portland to attend the Mechanics' fair will embrace the opportunity to see the great painting of the battle of Gettysburg. It is well worth their while. The picture is a surprise to all who see it. The surge of a great battle, extending for miles, is brought out on the canvas, and the figures in action, all life size, exhibit a spirit that gives a splendid conception of the appalling scene.

ARRIVED FROM HONOLULU.—Mr. and Mrs. William McGuire arrived home yesterday from Honolulu. Mrs. McGuire's health has not been improved by the trip and she is still quite ill. Mr. McGuire is if possible more robust than when he left, and says a diet of poi and fried bananas agrees with him but the islands are the lonesomest place he ever was in. After they had made up their mind to come home they had to wait twenty-eight days for a steamer.

ANOTHER PLAT FILED.—Ladru Royal, S. L. N. Gilman and Adelbert Matteson yesterday filed with Recorder Dudley the plat of a tract of land dedicated by them to public use as a road and highway, forty feet in width, to be called "Royal avenue." It starts from the county road around the foot of Mount Tabor, a little north of its junction with the base line road, and runs east nearly parallel with the base line road to the Matteson tract on Mount Tabor.

LINSEED OIL MILL.—Work on the linseed oil mill goes forward as rapidly as possible. The machinery has been heard from and is daily expected. It will be put in place at once upon its arrival. Nearly three carloads of flaxseed are in readiness for the mill to begin work upon, and in about three or four weeks the raw oil will be ready for the boilers.

GRAND LODGE K. OF P.—The Grand lodge of Knights of Pythias meets here on Tuesday, the 9th inst. On the evening of that day the members of the Grand lodge and visiting and sojourning brethren of the Order will be tendered a grand reception and supper at Castle hall, corner of Second and Stark streets.

MORE OLD COIN.—Mr. A. Greenebaum of this city exhibited five half-dollars yesterday at this office. Around the edge of each piece are the words cut (evidently by hand, as they are irregular) "Fifty cents, or half a dollar." These pieces of coin bear the following dates respectively: 1821, 1821, 1825, 1827, and 1834.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS.—The American ship Imperial cleared yesterday for Queenstown, England, with 15,333 bags of wheat. The American ship Oliver S. Southard cleared for the same port, with 14,674 sacks of wheat. The British ship Grisdale cleared for Liverpool with 28,450 half sacks of flour.

PEOPLE WILL GROWL.—When they can't get a messenger boy, but the fact of the matter is that the American District Telegraph Company, at 162 First, have so many calls to answer that they can't get enough boys. A good boy, or a dozen for that matter, can get work there any time.

BASEBALL.—To-morrow and Sunday the the Willamettes will cross bats with the Pendleton nine for the championship of the Northwest. One game will be played each day at Clinton & McCoy's grounds, commencing at 3 P. M.

SOON BE HOME.—Mr. George B. Markle is on his way here from the East, traveling over the Canad an Pacific. A dispatch to Mr. D. F. Sherman of the Oregon National bank states that he will be here soon, but names no certain time.

VANCOUVER TO THE FAIR.—To enable the people of Vancouver to attend the Mechanics' fair Saturday evening, the steamer Undine will leave Vancouver at 6:30 P. M. The fare for the round trip is 50 cents.

ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT.—Pantomimes, ballads and a social time at the Unitarian chapel to-night at 8 o'clock sharp. Admission 25 and 10 cents; refreshments extra. Don't fail to attend.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after to-day the steamer Undine will leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NUMBER TWO.—On the eighth page will be found J. Selling & Co.'s announcement of bargains "number two." Remember—to-day only.

## WOOD CHOPPER TO BANKER.

### How One of Portland's Millionaires Made His First Start.

He Came Here a Poor Boy—Slept in the Woods in This City—Made a Raise at Oregon City.

Calling at the office of the Commercial National Bank a day or two since a reporter found the president of the bank, Hon. D. P. Thompson, for a wonder, at leisure and ready for a chat. The reporter wished to inquire about a matter pertaining to the early history of the city and asked Mr. Thompson how long it was since he came here.

"It is just thirty-five years the 12th of this month since I landed here in company with a man named Coon Easter," said Mr. Thompson. "We had our blankets with us and we went back about two blocks from the river and made our bed and slept under a big log; just about where this bank stands. It rained like blazes, but the log kept the rain off us and we slept very comfortably.

"The next morning I went up to Oregon City on a boat, commanded by Capt. "Dick" Williams. When I landed there I had not a quarter of a dollar. I had an order from Mr. R. R. Thompson, on Col. John McCraken, for $40, which I presented. The colonel was extremely polite, as he always was, but he had no ready money. I proposed to take hair the face of the order and finally got down to $2 50, but the colonel had no money.

"I inquired how long he had been in Oregon City, and he replied 'a year or two.' I told him that if I had been here that long and could not borrow money enough to cash an order I would hang myself.

"I found out afterward why he did not care to pay the order. He had purchased the Island mills from Mr. Thompson in 1852, and had made a large payment. In the winter of '52-3 the warehouses at the mill had been swept away, with a lot of wheat, and he found that he would be unable to pay the balance due Mr. Thompson and must sacrifice what he had already paid. So if he paid me anything it would have been merely throwing the money after what he had already sacrificed. I did not blame him after I knew the facts and he told me he had to borrow $10 to get out of Oregon City. I was mighty mad and did not speak to him for over fifteen years afterward. However, years after we talked the whole matter over and had a hearty laugh about it.

"Things looked rather blue. So I walked up on the bluff and took a view of the country. There I met a stranger and asked him if he knew where I could get anything to do.

"He said he did not, and that he was looking for a job himself. I asked him if he had any money, and he said not a cent. He remarked that he knew a man at Canemah, Capt. John McCloskey, who wanted 200 cords of wood cut. I inqured whether he had ever cut any wood, and he replied "Not a cord."

"I said I had never cut any either, but we could take that job and get away with it if we had any tools. The stranger said he knew a fellow in town, Tom Charman, who could help us to get some tools.

"Couldn't he let us have a little money?" I asked."

"No," was the reply, "he is as bad off as we are, he hasn't got a cent."

"We went down and saw Charman, and he said he could get us an order for two axes, and we borrowed a crosscut saw and got some mandrirgs and wedges on credit, also some provisions for which Charman went security, and with our blankets, tools and provisions on our backs we struck out for the tall timber, six miles up the river and sailed in.

"We began in October and in February had the 200 cords of wood cut and earned $400.

"We burned down the trees at night and worked like the deuce all day, and became quite expert wood cutters. We borrowed a gun and one day killed a deer. The smell of this meat in camp attracted all the skunks in the country, and they would crawl into our cabin and prowl around at night.

"We had a bed of fir twigs. My partner spread his blankets over these and we used my blankets to cover us. One night a skunk walked on our bed, and my partner sprang up and threw my blanket over the brute and exclaiming, 'blank you, I've got you now,' proceeded to murder it. He soon finished the job, and then I took my blankets out and buried them, and we had to get more brush and use his to cover us, and we did not sleep very comfortable, for the weather was cold and we smelled much like the blankets."

"What became of your partner?"

"Oh, he is a prosperous farmer in Washington Territory; owns a fine farm opposite the mouth of the Sandy. He has a lot of valuable real estate in Portland, and has been president of the council in the territory. His name is Van Vleet and he is one of the best men who ever lived, except as to his politics, which, being democratic, are terrible.

"After completing our wood chopping contract we came to Oregon City, where I met Gen. Cartee, since surveyor-general of Idaho, and Dr. A. G. Henry, since surveyor-general of Washington Territory, who were engaged in making surveys of public lands in Oregon, and I started out on a surveying expedition with them, and kept at that business for twenty years."

MORE CŒUR D'ALENE SPECIMENS.—Mr. Will S. Sherman arrived yesterday from the Cœur d'Alene mines, bringing with him several fine specimens of ore, particularly a fine one of galena from the Portland mine. Mr. Sherman has spent two weeks at the mines and reports them looking first-class and working full time. He says the future of these mines is already assured to be as good as any in the country, and that this is the unanimous conviction of the many leading men who have visited the region recently.

FIRE BEE AT PRINEVILLE.—A few days ago the brewery of Adolph Benswanger was burned at Prineville, the loss being $800, says the Albany *Herald*. Henry Stroud was arrested and held in $500 bonds for the incendiarism. The citizens of Prineville have offered a reward of $250 for the arrest and conviction of any person caught attempting to set fire to any building within the city limits.

FOR SALE.—A good paying general merchandise business situated in the liveliest town in the Willamette valley. Reason for selling: Other large interests require undivided attention. Address M., care OREGONIAN.

J. Weill, 127 Third street, is just receiving the finest stock of fancy goods ever brought to Portland.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BENCH.

### William Doyle, for Stealing a Watch, Gets a Two Years' Sentence.

An Important Water Right Case—New Suits Filed—Selling Gin to "Lo"—The Libeled Vessels—Court Notes.

Wm. Doyle, charged with stealing a watch and pistol from the ship Oberon on the 25th of September, was arraigned in Judge Stearns's court yesterday. He entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. He will have no use for pistols or watches during that period, as he will be serving time instead of stealing it.

NEW SUITS.

In the state circuit court yesterday, Thos. P French begun suit against A. D. Jones and F. J. Berlon to recover $39 for services rendered.

Francis A. Read began suit against Frank Read for divorce. They were married in Michigan in November, 1872, and in 1882 defendant willfully deserted plaintiff, who prays that the marriage contract be dissolved and that she be allowed to resume her maiden name of Frances A. Smith.

Mary A. Henry began suit against her husband, James M. Henry, for a divorce. They were married in Howard county, Iowa, in 1876. In December, 1887, defendant willfully deserted her. She asks to have the bonds of matrimony severed and to be given the care and custody of their three minor children.

THE "FIRE-WATER CHESTNUT."

Ben Dice, arrested at Independence October 3, by Deputy Marshal Williams, for selling liquor to Indians, had an examination before United States Commissioner Paul R. Deady, and was held to answer. He was released on giving the required bond for his appearance.

Deputy United States Marshal Furnish yesterday brought down from Pendleton Wm. Shaw, held to answer by United States Commissioner Page Tustin, for selling liquor to Indians.

GAVE BONDS AND RELEASED.

The ship Imperial, libeled for damages by the Albina Ferry Company, and arrested at Astoria on the 3d inst., was released from custody yesterday on giving bonds in the sum of $1000.

The steamboat S. G. Reed, also libeled by the ferry company, was released yesterday on depositing cash bail in the sum of $500.

IMPORTANT WATER RIGHT CASE.

Just before George H. Durham left for the East he concluded taking, as examiner in chancery, a large amount of testimony in the case of the Salem, Oregon, Capital Flour Mills Co., Limited, vs. the Stayton Water Ditch and Canal Co. and Silas A. and S. W. R. Jones, defendants which will come up for hearing as soon as he returns.

The suit was brought for the purpose of enjoining the defendants from interfering with the free flow of the Santiam water to Salem through the race of the old Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company, the defendants having put head gates in the ditch above the head gates of the plaintiff, thus enabling them to entirely cut off the water from Salem, if they should choose to do so. The suit is for the purpose of compelling the defendants to remove their head gates and the other obstructions which they have placed in the ditch to give them control of the Santiam water. The plaintiff claims its right through the charter granted to the Willamette Woolen Manufacturing Company by the legislature in 1856, empowering it to bring water from the Santiam river to Salem. The Stayton Water Ditch and Canal Company, incorporated in 1880, claims the right to control that part of the ditch by license from the other defendants, Silas A. and S. W. R. Jones, they having purchased the land adjoining it. The plaintiff's attorneys are Tilmon, Ford and W. B. Gilbert; defendants' attorney, P. F. Willis.

TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Judge Sterns yesterday made an order that the $29,000, proceeds of the sale of the St. George hotel property, belonging to the partnership estate of the late Pierre Manciet and John Bigne, lying in the registry of the court, be transferred to B. David, administrator, and that he distribute the funds between the Manciet heirs and Bigne.

BEFORE JUDGE TUTTLE.

The two boatmen, Thomas Rogers and August Gates, charged with stealing boats from P. Peterson, a down-river milkman, had an examination yesterday morning and were acquitted. The case arose out of some misunderstanding on the part of Peterson.

H. Marks, arrested for the larceny of $5, on complaint of Minnie Crawford, a woman of easy virtue, was arraigned yesterday forenoon. The plaintiff alleges that Marks entered her room and out of a satchel lying on the table extracted a $5 note, remarking as he did so, "Hello, this is fine; I guess I will borrow it." She thought that he was only joking at the time, but on asking him for it several times subsequently, he refused to return it. Marks claims that he never took the money. Judge Tuttle considered the evidence sufficient to hold the defendant to appear before the grand jury under $100 bonds.

On complaint of Mock Sing, a Chinaman, working in Jeffery's brickyard, Ah Come, another celestial, was arrested for assault and battery. Bail was fixed at $40, and the case will be tried at 10 o'clock this morning.

JUSTICE PREGAN'S COURT.

Henry Grelle, a restaurant keeper doing business on First street, between A and B, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery preferred by S. J. Burrows. The defendant will be arraigned at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

POLICE COURT BUDGET.

Miss Antonia, for illicit soliciting, forfeited $25 bail; Wm. Rounds and Mrs. Mooney, simple drunks, fined $2 each; L. Kelly and Al Perris, drunks, forfeited $5 bail each; Jacob Neurenberg, drunk and disorderly, $10; Wm. Edwards and E. J. Wheeler, who were arrested on a charge of larceny from an East Portland clothing house, waived examination and were held under $500 bonds each; C. A. Brooks, the third of this trio, held for the same charge, was ready for examination and the case will be called this afternoon.

Owing to the failure of counsel in the Scott trial to agree on equitable bonds under which to hold him to appear before the grand jury, Judge Dement took the matter in charge and placed the bond at $200.

PROBATE COURT.

In the matter of the estate of Alvin Allard Judge Catlin yesterday made an order of distribution

MATRIMONIAL CANDIDATES.

Licenses to wed were issued yesterday to Willis E. Everette and Dora M. Lamson Edward Clayton and Minnie Lewis, and C. v. Wintzingerode and Emmy Nickel.

Oliver Olsen was admitted to citizenship in the county court yesterday.

TO BECOME CITIZENS.

Jacob Binswanger, a subject of the emperor of Germany, and Erick Backland, A. Lazar and P. Matteson, subjects of the king of Sweden and Norway, yesterday filed notice of their intention of becoming citizens of the United States.

## COURT NEWS IN BRIEF.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT.

Gilbert J. McGuire admitted to practice.

John Rafferty and G. Olsen vs. the ship T. F. Oakes; on trial; testimony taken and case continued.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 1.

C. H. Dosher; case dismissed.

Lewis & Strauss vs. Kate Lamar; tried before the court and submitted.

Frank Senalsky of Australia admitted to citizenship.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

In the matter of the partnership estate of Bigne & Manciet; motion that the money now in possession of this court be paid over to J. B. David administrator; allowed.

Wm. Moss vs. Thomas Moss; order that copy of motion herein filed be served on Bennett Roe and that he be allowed five days after service to appear and show cause why substitution should not be made.

State vs. Wm. Doyle; arraigned; plea of guilty entered; sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

State vs. George E. and Elizabeth Soule; tried and found guilty and sentenced to fine of 100 each.

Pietro Marracci of Italy admitted to citizenship.

### CLAIMS AGAINST RAILROADS.

They are More Cordially Treated in the East Than With Us.

Mr. Chas. D. Gaunt, of Philadelphia, chief clerk of the Philadelphia railroad's claim agent's office, is at the Esmond.

Mr. Gaunt is taking a pleasure tour of the region west of the Rockies, including the Yellowstone park. "The summer tourist travel to this section," said Mr. Gaunt, "is increasing at a prodigious rate. The residents there informed me that the business done the present year is larger than what has been done in all previous seasons put together."

"Do you find any difference in the handling of claims against railroads West from your Eastern policy?"

"Very much," was the reply. "At St. Paul, and generally west of the Mississippi, claim agents endeavor to resist, as far as they can, such claims. But in our country competition is so sharp that a much different policy prevails. For instance, there in Philadelphia, we of the Pennsylvania route have to meet opposition from New York on the part of both the Reading and Baltimore & Ohio. The roads therefore consider money paid out for the settlement of the ordinary run of claims well invested as an advertisement, and in the good will it creates on the part of shippers and the public generally."

CHINESE FESTIVITIES BEGINNING.—The Chinese gave a preliminary exercise to their approaching festivities in front of their Joss house on Second street last evening. The display consisted of the usual array of candles and dishes full of various edibles, and was accompanied by sounds of bells and fiddles which were doleful and discordant enough, apparently, to fill with delight the most *blase* celestial.

## WANDERING IN THE WOODS.

### Two Elk Hunters Have a Rough Experience in the Mountains.

They Get Bewildered and Pass Three Nights Out of Doors—Long, Weary Tramp, and Nothing to Eat.

A communication jointly signed by W. E. Taylor and A. H. Bougard has been received at THE OREGONIAN office, which furnishes an interesting account of their rough experiences in the mountains. They are the heroes of the tale, and the narrative runs as follows:

During the summer months we spent our time at the Clatsop beach, but one day during our stay we undertook to go to Mr. Walsh's cabin at Elk creek, a distance of nine miles over a very rough mountain trail in quest of two or three days' elk hunting. Being total strangers to that country it wasn't very long before we realised that we were meandering around in the woods, lost.

At first we were not very much alarmed, but when the dark shades of night slowly but surely crept over the deep mountain solitudes, you can imagine how we felt, lost in mountains far from home, surrounded by all the "luxuries of the season" (such as cougars, wild-cats, bear and the like), with no place to rest our tired limbs, nothing to eat but an occasional huckleberry, and no sign of ever reaching the trail. Darkness having descended, staying in the woods that night was a foregone conclusion. So we remained in the woods, as we had to take Hobson's choice; we never slept; we never had time; we were too much absorbed in thinking which would be the best way to escape if attacked by a wild beast.

When morning dawned we were sights to behold. We knew that the only way to get out was to keep on tramping and hoping we would eventually come across the trail; so after dispensing with breakfast, which wasn't a very hard task, "seeing that we hadn't any," we once more started, and kept on a-starting, and were still a-starting, making very little headway, when the dark veil of night was once more thrown over mother earth.

We then knew it was time for all good folks to retire to their little beds. Ours was not very little; we had the whole earth, so we retired, slept the sleep of men that couldn't sleep, arose in the morning, went through the same maneuvers, such as breakfast and the like, tramped all day, and, in the evening, just to encourage us along on our very pleasant journey, we found that we wound up not 100 yards from where we had camped on our first night. Now you know that that was pleasant, but we had to put up with it.

So another night was spent, with nothing but the heavens for blankets, and as we never can say we were or will be near heaven, the heavenly blanket didn't afford much warmeth. By this time our shoes, which were lawn tennis, were completely worn out, thus making travel very inconvenient and slow, when to our surprise, not fifty yards from us coming over the mountain we met two gentlemen who were returning from Elk creek.

They had a pack horse, and had him loaded down with elk meat, and a pair of elk horns, these gents, proved to be a Mr. Cloutrie of Elk creek, and an insurance man of Portland whose name has slipped our memory, and to these gentlemen we owe our miraculous escape from an almost certain death of starvation. After arriving at the Sea Side, we were very kindly treated by both gentlemen, and their memory shall ever be kept green with us.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.
J. P. HOWE, Manager.
A STERLING COMEDY ATTRACTION.
ONE WEEK—MONDAY, OCT. 8,
The Representative Irish-American Actor,
DANIEL SULLY
And his Successful Comedy Company
In a series of Famous Funny Plays.
Monday, Tuesday, Saturday Matinee,
DADDY NOLAN.
The Brightest of Comedy Dramas. Special Scenic Effects.
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THE CORNER GROCERY,
Played more than 1000 times.
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KILPATRICK'S CURE,
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Sale of seats in progress.
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NEW PARK THEATER.
Another Crowded House to witness the Grand Performances of Mr.
LOUIS JAMES
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MARIE WAINWRIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY,
SCHOOL for SCANDAL
To-morrow Matinee last performance of these great artists here.

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ADMISSION, 50c; Children, 25c.
This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street between Ash and Pine.

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NINE! NINE! NINE!
NEW STARS THIS WEEK.
Complete changes! Business great!
—THE—
AUTOMATIC MUSEUM
WILL OPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th,
COR. NINETEENTH AND B STS.
Opposite Industrial Fair Building.

## WHAT A PORTLAND LADY DID

### Thirty-two Years Ago Last Month at Mt. Shasta, Cal.

Mrs. Mary A. White Has the Credit of Being the First Woman to Reach the Summit of the Great Scenic Mountain.

Apropos of the recent exploits of ladies in ascending Mount Hood, it is interesting to note that the first lady to reach the summit of Mount Shasta is an Oregon lady and now a resident of East Portland—Mrs. Mary A. White. At the request of a reporter Mrs. White yesterday detailed the account of her trip for the readers of THE OREGONIAN.

"That was a great many years ago," said Mrs. White, "and I was then a young wife of 21 and the mother of two children, both boys, who still are spared to me, though their father has been dead these twenty-five years.

"There were sixteen of us in the party, gathered out of Yreka, Shasta valley and Scott's valley, by Capt. E. D. Pierce, who worked for months to get the company together and ensure the success of the enterprise. The matter excited as much interest and speculation at that time there as a presidential election, and considerable money was wagered that I would not reach the summit of the mountain. Among those who started with us, I remember Mrs. Lowery, Mrs. McCloud, Mrs. Gage, Mrs. Harriet Eddy, John M. Silcott, R. H. Reigart, a Mr. Peck and my husband, J. W. White, who had taken the bets offered against my reaching the summit. He had therefore taken advantage of his experience in such expeditions, and given such care to the preparations of my saddle and other equipments, that I was able to remain mounted after the other ladies or the party had been obliged to abandon their animals.

"We started on the morning of the 6th of September, 1856, from the Big Spring ranch in Shasta valley. The next day was Sunday, and as the religious tenets of one or two of the party would not allow them to travel on that day, some of us made a visit to Soda springs, and resumed our trip Monday morning.

"That night we camped on the timber line, and about 3 o'clock the next morning, Tuesday, September 9, we rose and renewed the toilsome ascent by the light of a full moon. Messrs. Reigart, Peck, Silcott, with Mr. White and myself, were considerably in advance of the remainder of the party, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon we reached the summit. Then my husband, to make it fully true that I had been on the summit, lifted me up and placed me on the highest point of the peak, and there I sat on the snow. Upon the way down we met the rest of the party, who reached the summit also at 4 o'clock that afternoon.

Mrs. White says that all the ladies of the expedition are now dead, except herself and Mrs. Eddy, who is still living in Shasta valley, and is a sister of the Edson brothers of the famous Edson ranch. Of the men, the only living one, so far as she knows, is Silcott, who is now a resident of Lewiston, Idaho.

Of the two children she possessed at that time, one of them, William H., was only six months old, and is now engineer on the passenger run from Roseburg to Junction. The older brother, George M., runs a freight engine between Ashland and Roseburg.

Hoarseness in a child is a sure sign of croup and is undoubtedly intended by nature as a warning to mothers. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the hoarseness appears, it will prevent the croup. Sold by H. L. Blumauer & Co

Everybody is invited to visit the Decorative Art rooms. All kinds of needle work made to order. Lessons given in embroidery. Stamping done. J. Weill, 127 Third st.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

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Cor. 2d & Morrison Sts.

FALL STYLES NOW READY.
Styles of clothing are taking. The elite of the city are wild over them. All the very latest shades and designs now in stock. Special notice is called to our line of overcoats. 500 patterns to select from. Immense big stock, and all at bargain prices. Being bought very late in the season in New York, we can sell these goods at full 20 per cent. less than if bought early in the season.

OVERALLS
Are now in. If you want extreme late styles, see our novelties.

Samples of Suits and Overcoats sent to the country, providing persons ordering give chest measure and style and price goods they want.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

For quick raising, the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all other leavening agents. It is absolutely pure and wholesome and of the highest leavening power. It is always uniform in strength and quality and never fails to make light, sweet, most palatable and nutritive food. Bread, biscuits, muffins, cake, etc., raised with Royal Baking Powder may be eaten hot without distressing results to the most delicate digestive organs. It will keep in any climate without deterioration.

Prof. H. A. Mott, U. S. Government Chemist, after examining officially the principal baking powders of the country, reported:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the United States Government.

"Because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D.,"
*U. S. Government Chemist*

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SASH RIBBONS
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45c PR. YD. MOIRE RIBBONS
ALL SILK.....
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GREAT SACRIFICE SALE
EVANS' ESTATE
The entire Stock of E. Mayer & Co.
Corner First and Yamhill Streets,
will be offered by the undersigned at prices lower than have ever been made in the city.
All purchasers are invited to call early, as the sales will be PEREMPTORY, and the stock must be sold
IN ONE WEEK.
In order to wind up the estate in a short time.
BEN. SELLING, Assignee.

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And Dealers in
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If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

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For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the Northwest where they are manufactured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of imperfection in one's sight. REED & MALCOLM, Scientific Opticians, 74 Morrison street, Portland, Or.

Dr. McMunn's Elixir of Opium
Is a pure and essential extract from the native drug. It contains all the valuable medicinal properties of opium in natural combination, and produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache, etc.

KONY and all urinary troubles easily, quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Capsules. Severest cases cured in seven days. Sold $1.00 per box, all druggists, or by mail from Docuta Med. Co., 112 White street N. Y. Full Directions.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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# SALEM.

## The Capital of Oregon and Seat of Marion County.

### "CITY OF SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES."

The Largest and Most Important of the Valley Towns—Fine Buildings, Wide Streets and a "Free Bridge."

Fifty three miles south of Portland, by rail, and seventy-five miles by the winding course of the river, lies the beautiful city of Salem, the county seat of Marion county, and the capital of the state. The location of the city is on the direct line of the Southern Pacific railroad, the connecting line between Portland, the Queen City of the North Pacific coast, on the north, and San Francisco, the metropolis of the West, on the South. Immediately to the west of the town runs the placid Willamette, across which stream are the long stretches of fine farming lands of the Polk county hills, while reaching away in the three other directions of the compass are the fertile fields of Marion county, teeming with all the products of the richest of farming countries. All the elements of beauty seem combined in lending their aid to the general attractiveness of the place. The location of the city, on the east bank of the Willamette, is one of the prettiest sites that could have been selected for the building of a town. Salem is beautifully laid out, the walks throughout the city are well shaded by the finest of maples and other ornamental trees and the many fine residences in the city, with their surrounding wide and well kept lawns, add a charm to the city that is lacking in many other places of equal commercial importance. There are but few private houses in the city that are without their accompanying flower gardens, and there are no dwellings in Salem erected on lots that have furnished but bare building room for the structure. One of the distinctive features of Salem that is the subject of the most favorable comment from strangers visiting the place for the first time is the long rows of shade trees which line the streets within the entire corporate limits of the town. These trees were planted when the town was in its infancy, and they now impart to its residence portion the appearance of some well kept park. The townsite of Salem was platted with all due regard to the coming importance of the place. All the principal streets of the city are 100 feet wide, and the blocks in that part of the city where the public buildings are erected are, for the most part, from 300 to 350 feet square. The large tracts of land reserved in the heart of the city for state, municipal, school and sectarian purposes give the citizens that breathing room which is usually found only in the retreats of a country life, and this tends in no small degree to dispel that appearance of confinement so often seen in cities of equal population in other parts of the coast. In addition to the wide and well paved streets of the city, there are the fine public buildings of the state and the buildings devoted to the purposes of the school and church at Salem, as imposing in appearance as any similar structures on the coast, all of which go far in creating a favorable impression on the mind of the observant visitor. In all that tends to the appearance of a prosperous and attractive city, Salem is one of the most favored inland towns in the Northwest.

Salem is one of the oldest towns in the state. The first town in Oregon with any pretensions to commercial importance was Oregon City, a description of which will be found in another part of the present number. It was in the vicinity of Salem that the first real effort was made to till the land of the valley, and it was in this direction that the early settlers of the country turned their expectant gaze in their long search for a country combining all the elements of a perfect home. Even the aborigines who inhabited what is to-day known to the world as Oregon, centuries before the advent of the pale face, were wont to congregate in the vicinity of the present site of Salem in large numbers at their important "pow-pows," and it was here in olden times that one of their most important lodges was located. As far back as the early 40s the fair land of the valley in the vicinity of Salem was tickled by the improvised farming implements of the early settler, and these men, inured to all the dangers and privations of border life, expelled the frequent attacks of the crafty savage only to acquire a title to their homes, baptized in the blood of their early associates, that no man in the following years has ever dared to question.

The name given to the old village that occupied the site where Salem now stands was "Chemeketa," which translated means the "old home." Salem was first settled in the year 1810, and a house built here the following year is still standing within the corporate limits of the town. The oldest living settler in the city to-day is the Rev. J. L. Parrish, who still resides on the same piece of land that he purchased in 1840, comprising thirty-four acres of the finest residence property in the city. What is to-day known as the Willamette University was established in the early 40's and the first dry goods store in Salem was started in the winter of 1847-48. The first session of the Oregon legislature in Salem was held in 1851-52. The first woolen mill was started in the city in 1860 and in the following year the completion of the canal bringing the waters of the Santiam river into Salem [which now, in connection with the considerable flow of Mill creek, furnishes water power here for manufacturing purposes] was celebrated. The Pioneer oil mill, which later became one of the most important of Salem's industries was established in 1863. The question of a permanent location for the capital was decided by a popular vote on the first Monday in June, 1864, at which election Salem received a majority of 70 votes over all other places seeking the honor, and this troublesome question so long allowed to disturb the public tranquility, was forever settled. Work was commenced on the present state capitol in 1871, and two years later the legislature held its bi-ennial session in the building, and in the same year all the state offices were removed to the new structure. In 1851 the first work on the construction of the state penitentiary was commenced at Salem, and the convicts were removed there from Portland in 1866. Salem was designated as the place of location of the state asylum at the session of the legislature held in 1880, and in October, 1883, the building was completed and ready for occupancy. Salem is now the seat and location of all the state buildings, and after years of uninterrupted work in this direction, these buildings are all practically completed. The only important feature that is now absent in any of these structures is the dome to the state capitol.

Salem is to-day the social, the commercial and political center of the Willamette valley. It is the largest town in the valley, having a present population of about 7,000. It is the most centrally located of all the valley towns and it is the business center that draws more heavily from the resources outside of its own immediate district, than does any other town in the state. Salem is the county seat of Marion county. Salem is the capital of the state and Salem is the place of location of one of the principal universities on the coast. Salem is situated in the midst of one of the richest farming districts of the state, and the city enjoys all the advantages of competitive rates to the markets of the world afforded by the rival transportation lines of the Southern Pacific railroad and the O. R. & N. Co., whose steamers which ply regularly on the Willamette river both north and south of this point. The city is lighted by both gas and electricity, a most efficient protection against fire is afforded by three well organized fire companies, and a full and ample water supply; and the system of sewerage adopted in the city is a most effective one. It is not the intention of the present article to make any invidious comparisons between the capital city and the other prosperous towns of the valley, but it must be stated in justice to the claims of the subject of this portion of the article that the many merits of the Willamette metropolis are such that it is highly probable that Salem will for all time continue to hold the proud position she occupies to-day, both by virtue of location as the most central town of the valley, and the greatest, materially, gained, as the capital, of the state, the leading town of the Willamette valley.

### SALEM'S PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE MANY FINE PUBLIC EDIFICES OF THE CITY A CREDIT TO THE STATE.

One of the most striking and attractive features of the city of Salem is the fine array of public buildings which meet the eye from whichever quarter the stranger views the city. First to catch the eye as the train comes rolling into the capital city from either the north or south is the tall spire of the Methodist church and the imposing walls of the state house. Salem has the state capitol; Salem has the state penitentiary; Salem has the state institution for the care of the insane; the state schools for the education of the blind and the deaf mutes are located at Salem; Salem has the finest county court house in the state; Salem boasts of the finest church building in the state; Salem has one of the best public school buildings in the state outside of Portland; the school buildings of the Methodist and Catholic institutions at Salem are among the most creditable appearing of all the sectarian school structures of the state and laying aside the claims of the many fine business blocks and costly residences in the city which will be later made the subject of special mention, Salem's pretensions to architectural beauty will effectually silence the claims of any other inland town in the state at all disposed to question her rights to these claims.

The state constitution of Oregon provides that all public buildings of the state shall be located at Salem, and in pursuance of this law incorporated in the original state charter, all public buildings, devoted to the purposes of the state are now located at the state capital. Oregon has already expended upwards of $1,000,000 on the state buildings at Salem, and additions, improvements and the finishing work on the numerous state edifices here are going on as fast as the appropriations for these several purposes become available.

### THE STATE CAPITOL.

A BUILDING THAT COULD NOT BE DUPLICATED FOR LESS THAN $750,000.

The most costly, and by far the most imposing of all the public buildings at Salem is the state capital. This building is constructed of brick and stone, and is in every respect a most substantial structure. It occupies a full block within the corporate limits of the city, with well laid out lawns and grounds, and is now practically completed with the exception of the dome, which in all probability, will be provided for in the appropriations of the next legislature. There is still some slight additional work to be done in the interior finishing of the building, but with these exceptions the building is completed. It is now occupied by the various state offices. It is worthy of note here that on the completion of this fine structure Oregon will enjoy the distinction of possessing the only notable public building in the United States that was ever finished at a cost provided for in the estimates of the original plans.

In the session of the legislature of 1872, Hon. Thomas McF. Patton, a member of the house of representatives, introduced a bill to appropriate $100,000 for the erection of a state building at Salem. The bill passed, and Gov. Grover, the then chief magistrate of the state, appointed Henry Klippel, E. L. Bristow and Samuel Allen a committee to superintend its construction. The plans of the building were adopted on the 24th day of February of the following year, and on the 8th day of October following the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies conducted by Hon. S. F. Chadwick.

The building is 275 feet in length, 75 feet wide, with extending wings both east and west to a depth of of 50 feet each. The brick used in its construction was made at the penitentiary brick yards, while the stone came from the quarries of the Umpqua valley. The building is two stories high, with a full basement [practically a story in itself], and a sub-basement. The first story of the building is reached by means of wide steps, which lead to the porch of either of the four wings. This porch serves as the support of six handsome Corinthian pillars, each 39 feet high, and supporting the projecting roof overhead. It is on this floor that the main department offices are located. The senate chamber, handsomely frescoed, is in the north wing, while the south wing serves as quarters for the Assembly hall. Galleries for accommodation of the public extend clear around the assembly room, which is one of the largest and most imposing rooms in the building.

The upper floor contains the state library, the rooms of the supreme court and the offices of the judges. The wide open courts in the center of the building, furnish excellent promenade room, and the wide stairways leading to the upper parts of the building show the interior arrangement of the building to a good advantage.

The dome yet to be added, will be 180 feet feet high, 54 feet in diameter, with an octagonal base. The promenade at the top of the crowning piece of the structure will afford one of the grandest views of the outlying stretches of the valley, and the far distant snow-capped peaks of the Cascade range imaginable. This building, on its completion will be a source of pride to the people of Salem, and a credit to the state at large.

### THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

THE BIG CARAVANSARY OF THE STATE, WITH FREE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR ALL.

The Oregon state penitentiary was located in Salem in 1861, and two years later fifty-nine convicts, the full quota of those who were wards of the state at the time, were removed thither from Portland, their former place of abode. The cost of the first wooden buildings erected in Salem to serve the purposes of a penitentiary was $38,000. In 1870 work on the permanent buildings was commenced, the legislature at the previous session having made an appropriation for this purpose. The main building, as it stands to-day, is 200 feet long, with a west wing of 85 feet. Under the main building, which is 50 feet high and contains three tiers of cells, is a full basement used as the culinary department of the house, while the upper story is used for the purposes of a chapel, guard rooms, with the hospital above. The building, as it stands to-day, provides accommodations for 400 convicts, there being 204 cells. The plan of the building is what is known as the Greek cross style of architecture, with central octagonal, with two stories above the basement. Each cell is 6x9 feet in size and 7 feet high. The walls of these cells are made of one-half inch plate iron. Each cell is supplied with water from the tanks above, and the entire building is heated throughout by steam.

The stockade around the prison grounds is of brick, and is 1753 feet in length. It is four feet thick at the base, the width at the top is sixteen inches, and it is sixteen feet high. Within this brick enclosure are the six large brick buildings used for the purposes of the penitentiary workshops, erected at a cost of $10,000. The site of the penitentiary is about one mile of the present depot of the Oregon & California railroad, and is in the midst of the most productive land in the Willamette valley.

It is the subject of remark among tourists here who have visited the penitentiaries of the east, that the state penitentiary at Salem is as well conducted as any similar institution in the most thickly settled portions of the United States. The prisoners all have plenty of good, plain fare and they are treated in as humane manner as the rigid discipline of the institution will allow. Their health is most carefully looked after, and they are all kept busily engaged at some useful occupation.

### THE STATE ASYLUM.

ONE OF THE MOST CREDITABLE PUBLIC STRUCTURES OF THE STATE.

An act of the legislative session of 1880 provided for the erection of a suitable buildings at Salem for the care of the insane of the state. In accordance with this act buildings were constructed at the state capital, costing completed $143,660. The new buildings have a capacity for 450 patients, and present a very attractive appearance. The style of architecture is what is known as the modified Italian and is bold and effective. The building has a frontage of 485 feet, with a wing at either end extending back 220 feet. The office of the main building is four stories in height and is surmounted by an observatory which is 120 feet above the base of the building below. The circumference of the outer walls of the buildings, and grounds is fully one-half mile. The wings at either end of the main building are carried two and one-half stories high and are surmounted with cupolas and iron crestings. The wards between the main building and the wings are three stories high. These wards are departments of the immense building, are twelve in number and are each 180 feet long. Each ward is a separate domicile in itself, each being provided with bath room, clothing room, closets and rooms for the attendents. Ten of the wards have dormitories, in which several of the inmates are roomed together. Not more than two beds are placed in any of the other apartments. The iron doors of the wards are kept locked at all times and the windows are barred. Hose is attached to water pipes at either end of the halls, and as a further protection from all danger of a holocaust buckets of water are placed in the intermediate ante rooms. The wards, as is the entire building, are heated by furnaces in the basement. In each ward is a large dry room, where the more tractable of the patients are allowed to spend their time in reading and other light amusements.

The rooms in these wards have twelve-foot ceilings. These rooms are ranged along the side of the wards, and as all of these latter buildings are forty-two feet in width, there is space for a twelve-foot corridor running the entire length of the building. The building is heated throughout by hot air, is thoroughly lighted by gas, has hot and cold water pipes in the entire building, hydraulic elevators, electric call bells and all the modern improvements that in any way conduce to the health or convenience of the inmates.

In October, 1883, the insane charges of the state were removed from their old quarters in East Portland, where they had, previous to that time, been under the charge of Dr. Hawthorne, who had long had a contract with the state for their maintenance.

Oregon's insane wards are now as well cared for as good comfortable buildings and a most thorough and effective organization of competent persons is able to make them. The general superintendent of the institution is Dr. Harry Lane, one of the leading physicians of the state, and a gentleman qualified in every respect for the performance of the arduous duty he has assumed. He has under him fifty-two assistants in all, and intrusted to his care are 450 insane patients. The inmates of the asylum are daily inspected by the examining physicians. Their habits are all most cleanly, a matter of compulsion on the part of the institution's authorities, and they are all carefully watched over. The grounds of the asylum consist of 200 acres of farming land, 99¾ of which are now under cultivation. All the vegetables used on the tables at the asylum are raised on this farm, which is under the immediate charge of an experienced gardener. During the year 1887 sixteen acres of this farm were planted in wheat and twenty-four in oats, and during this prosperous year there were produced on this farm 2500 bushels of potatoes, 40,000 head of cabbage, 1000 bushels of beets, 1000 bushels of oats, sixteen tons of hay, in addition to which celery, pumpkins and vegetables of every description were raised in abundance. During the same year 25,000 strawberry plants were planted out, 1500 blackberry slips, 1200 raspberry slips, 1000 gooseberries and 1000 currants. A large apple orchard has also been started. On the farm are 1000 hogs, 25 milch cows, 8 horses and one good Holstein bull.

The last session of the legislature set apart the sum of $205,550 as the asylum fund for the ensuing two years. This provided for the maintenance of the institution for this period, for additions, repairs, new wing and general improvement to the grounds. The monthly expense account of the asylum is now something over $5000. The minimum monthly cost per patient in the institution is $10 16, while the average monthly cost per patient to the state is $11 20.

The location of the asylum is a beautiful site east of the corporate limits of Salem, in the midst of a very productive country, and in the matter of the healthfulness of the surroundings a better site could not have been selected. The state asylum is in every respect a credit to the liberality and progressive spirit of the state.

### THE SILENT SCHOOL.

THE STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE CARE OF THE DEAF MUTES.

The legislature made its first appropriation for the deaf mute school in the year 1870. Since that time the school has received regular aid from the state and to-day it is one of the well established public institutions of Oregon. The buildings occupy two blocks in the city on University street, and are three in number, and while adequate for the requirements of the demands of the school, they are modest in appearance. During the past year over $200 has been expended in the general improvement of these buildings. During the past two years, the running expenses of the institution have been but $10,534 50 which make the cost per capita enrolled, per year $201.67, or $1.57 per week. This is $30 per year below the average of any other similar institution in the United States.

Rev. P. S. Knight is president of the institution, and he has four assistants under him. The governor, secretary of state and state superintendent of public instruction are by law constituted a visiting board. The institution is under the immediate control of a board of directors composed of the following prominent gentlemen of the state: J. H. Albert, Hon. C. B. Bellinger, Werner Breyman, Hon. Henry Failing, Hon. J. V. Stratton, S. C. Thompson, Wm. Ladd, Geo. H. Burnett and J. I. Thompson.

### SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

A SCHOOL FOR THE PROPER INSTRUCTION OF THESE WARDS OF THE STATE.

In the year 1872 the state made a good start for the proper support of the blind by making an appropriation of $400 for the support of such an institution. The school building was completed in time for occupancy in the early part of the following year and the school was formally opened on February 26th of that year, with Miss Nellie Simpson as teacher, who had two pupils enrolled. Frequent aid was given the school between that year and 1882, so has the legislature made an appropriation for $8800 for the support of the institution for the ensuing two years, for the purchase of a suitable school building and for the purchase of a site. Property on Twelfth and Berry streets was purchased; good buildings, ample for the accommodation of the needs of the school and Hon. C. F. Moor of Benton county was installed as superintendent. In 1885 a further appropriation of $10,000 was made by the state for the support of the school and for the erection of a good building and property. The property on which the school had been located the past two years was purchased and many needed improvements were put on the buildings. The branches taught in the school are English, including natural and theoretical philosophy, together with a thorough course in vocal and instrumental music. Rev. D. R. Gray is the present superintendent of the school and he has under him two assistants. The pupils are taught to read by the sense of touch, the New York system being the one mostly used. The school is to-day most satisfactorily conducted and is well attended by those afflicted with the loss of sight.

### SALEM'S CHURCHES.

THE CITY NOT LACKING IN BUILDINGS FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF ITS WORSHIPPERS.

Salem has not been inappropriately called the "City of schools and churches." There are no less than ten church buildings in the city, and while the majority of these are of modest pretensions in an architectural way, a few of the edifices are imposing structures, notably among which may be mentioned the building of the First Methodist Episcopal congregation. This is the finest church building in Salem, and, for that matter, in the entire state, and was completed in 1878, after ten years of constant work on the structure, at a cost of $50,000. The church is built of brick, is centrally located, on State street, and has a seating capacity of 600. It is one of the most imposing buildings of the capital city.

The building of the Christian society cost in the neighborhood of $6000; the buildings and grounds of the St. Paul Episcopal church are valued at $6000; the First Congregational society has a comfortable church building; the building of the Evangelical church was erected at a cost of 5000, in addition to which the same congregation owns a parsonage that cost $2500; the value of the building and grounds of the First Baptist society is about $6000. In addition to these congregations comfortably housed, there are in the city organizations of the German Reformed church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Dunkards and the Holiness society.

### MARION COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

THE MOST IMPOSING AND MOST COSTLY COUNTY BUILDING IN THE STATE.

Salem is justly proud of the best designed and the most costly county court house in Oregon. Work on this fine structure was begun in 1872, and the cost of the building as it stands to-day was $119,000. The building occupies a full block on State street within convenient distance of the business portion of the city. It fronts to the west, and extends back from the street for a distance of 148 feet. The county jail and the quarters of the sheriff are situated in the basement of the building, which furnishes ample room for this official and the county charges intrusted to his care. The county court rooms and rooms for the jurymen are located in the second story of the building, which is twenty-two feet in the clear. A fine cupola surmounts the building, on which is supported a goddess of justice with her balances, forming a fitting cap to the fine edifice. From the apex of this piece of statuary to the ground below is a distance of 136 feet. The building is one of the most imposing pieces of architecture on the coast and is built entirely of brick, with the detail work of iron. A good clock is located in the cupola, and its dials can be plainly seen from all the four sides of the building.

### SALEM'S SCHOOLS.

THE BEST PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING IN THE STATE OUTSIDE OF PORTLAND.

Salem is well provided with school facilities, there being, in addition to the efficient public system of instruction in the city, the advantages of the higher education offered by the location of the Willamette University at this place, which now has a standing second to no other similar school on the coast. The Catholics also have a young ladies' academy here, which is well attended, and the building occupied by the latter school is one of the fine buildings of the city.

The average attendance at the public public schools of Salem is 1600.

The city owns three school buildings, and the demands of the public school system of the city require the constant employment of seventeen teachers. The new East Salem school building, a view of which is shown on the page of engravings appearing with this number, is the finest public school building in the state outside of Portland. This building was erected at a cost of $40,000 and is a pretty piece of architecture. It is built of wood, which has allowed the architect the full play of his inventive skill in seeing just how much "ginger-bread work" he could work into his plans of the fine edifice, and his work here bespeaks for him a most commendable effort on his part in making the most of the opportunity here presented.

### THE WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY.

ONE OF THE LEADING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF THE PACIFIC COAST.

This institution has enjoyed remarkable prosperity for nearly half a century. Established in 1844, it now has nearly 400 student, employs thirty professors and has over 400 graduates. It is to-day, the oldest and largest school of the kind in the northwest. The grounds on which the Willamette University is situated cover an area of 18 acres and are located immediately within the beautiful city of Salem. This is one of the most sightly and attractive places for the location of a school, imaginable. Salem is a highly moral town and the official position of many of its residents, impart a culture to the society of the "Capital city" that is too often lacking in other cities of equal commercial importance. The students of the university are accorded a hearty welcome in the best homes in the city, and this, with the healthy location of the city, together with the Christian character of the people, combine to make it one of the best university towns on the coast.

The Willamette university comprises a college of medicine, a college of liberal arts, a college of law, a woman's college or ladies' boarding school, a conservatory of music, an art department and the university academy. Besides these departments there are four correlated academies, viz: Umpqua academy, Wilbur, Or.; Sheridan academy, Sheridan, Or.; Santiam academy, Lebanon, Or.; Drain academy, Drain, Or.; and the Wasco academy, The Dalles, Or. At Salem the school has four buildings for instruction and boarding, in connection with which is a fine library, cabinet and museum of natural history, to properly illustrate the various courses taught in this school, while its two large literary societies, reading room and philosophical apparatus afford the best facilities for the practical work of the school.

The woman's college provides a home for lady students from a distance, where all the studies of the university can be pursued. It affords a place of residence for young lady students, under careful supervision and amid refined and orderly surroundings.

The college of liberal arts provides instruction in the classical, the Latin and scientific, and the literary and art courses, each embracing four years of study.

The university academy provides instruction in the preparatory classical, the preparatory, Latin and scientific, the preparatory, literature and art and the teachers' courses, each including three years of study, and the business course taking but two years to finish.

The Conservatory of Music and the College of Law teach what their terms imply. The College of Medicine, located at Portland, has one of the finest buildings and best hospital advantages of any school of the kind on the coast, and the course here is very thorough.

Board and tuition in the Willamette University cost from $180 to $200 a year, according as the pupil desires plain or elegant accommodations. A building has been purchased and remodeled so as to accommodate young men and boys with rooms at the nominal charge of $1 a month for each room, and table board at from $1 50 to $1 75 per week. Two boys often room together, thus reducing their room rent to 50 cents a week each. During the past year an average of sixty young men have boarded at this hall, the design of the university authorities being to charge students for their board, only at the actual cost of the material and cooking. A chance for an education is here offered that is within the reach of all earnest young men and women in the Northwest. Catalogues containing full information of this excellent school will be mailed free on application to the principal at Salem.

### SALEM'S FREE BRIDGE.

A STRUCTURE THAT COST $70,000—A MONUMENT TO SALEM'S ENTERPRISE.

The first wagon bridge ever placed over the navigable waters of the Willamette river is the structure which spans this stream at Salem. For years previous to the completion of this important work the crossing of the river at this point had been effected by means of a somewhat primitive ferryboat which was propelled by the river's current, regulated by a connecting line with an overhead cable stretched across the river at this point. Just previous to the completion of this fine bridge here a steam ferry was substituted for this early means of communication between the two shores of the river, but the heavy grades at either landing of the ferry rendered the crossing of the stream an arduous task. In the month of February, 1888, the question of bridging the Willamette at Salem was first brought prominently before the people through the editorial columns of the *Statesman*, Salem's leading paper. There had been some previous agitation of the subject, but these efforts were merely spasmodic and were not of a nature to lead to any practical results. This notice in the *Statesman* had the desired effect of rousing the people to action in the matter, and on the second day of March following, a number of the leading business men and heaviest taxpayers of the town got together and issued a call for a mass meeting to be held at the opera house on the 6th of the same month, the object of the meeting being to provide ways and means for the construction

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# FIRE INSURANCE.

## The Pacific Fire Insurance Company of Portland, Oregon.

OFFICES NOW OPEN TO BUSINESS.

One of the Strongest of the "Home" Companies—Some of the Best Men in the State Own Stock in the Pacific.

One of the new applicants for popular favor in the insurance field of the Northwest is the Pacific Fire Insurance Company of Portland, Oregon. This is a new organization, having been incorporated in March of the present year, but it can be said that it is on an equal footing with any of the other "home" insurance companies in the field. The Pacific begins business with an authorized capital stock of $500,000. The company opened its offices in Portland on the second day of August last, and since that time it has gained considerable prestige in the insurance circles of the Northwest. The list of stock-holders in this company includes the names of prominent men in all parts of the state which in itself is a sufficient guarantee of the solvency of the company. Among the leading stockholders of this company appear the names of F. E. Beach, J. A. Strowbridge, Wm. McFall, Charles F. Crowell, B. Neustadter, C. M. Wilberg, Wm. Dunbar, W. C. Noon, D. T. Sherman, W. W. Spaulding, E. Hughes, Forbes & Wheeler, A. F. Hildreth, all of Portland; and outside of the city such prominent men as L. E. Bain and E. F. Sox of Albany, W. W. Parker and J. H. D. Gray of Astoria, E. A. Breyman of Colfax, W. T., S. H. Friendly and J. W. Johnson of Eugene City, John Kenworthy of East Portland, I. N. Sanders of North Powder, E. G. Caufield of Oregon City, R. Alexander of Pendleton, John Hughes, J. D. McCully, George P. Gray of Salem, J. G. Maddock of Heppner, A. L. McClain of Silverton, F. M. Wade and A. F. McClain of Tacoma, and W. P. Winans of Walla Walla, W. T.

The primary object sought to be attained in the formation of all the "Home" insurance companies is the keeping of the money that is now annually paid out in the state as premiums for fire insurance right here at home. It is a matter of congratulation to learn that the people of the Pacific Northwest show the commendable spirit of throwing as much of their insurance business as possible to the companies organized in the state, and it is this desire on the part of the citizens here to extend every aid in their power to the insurance companies incorporated within the limits of their own districts, and whose whole interests must necessarily center at their principal seat of business, that is worthy of emulation wherever the people are called upon to discriminate between home industry and the products of a foreign market.

The officers of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company are: F. E. Beach, president; Wm. McFall, vice-president; J. A. Strowbridge, treasurer; W. P. Brownton, secretary; J. H. Townsend, superintendent of agencies, and George Vincent, assistant secretary. These gentlemen are all well known in Portland, Mr. Beach, the president, being known throughout the state as one of the successful business men of Oregon's metropolis, while the vice-president, Mr. McFall, of the firm of Blake, McFall & Co., the leading wholesale paper dealers of the Northwest, is a solid business man of Portland and stands high in the commercial circles of the city. The treasurer, Mr. J. A. Strowbridge, is accorded a prominent place among the leading financiers of the same city. It is safe to assert that no insurance company in the Pacific Northwest has ever commenced business with stronger backing than has the company which is the subject of this short sketch. An organization whose available assets are $500,000, and this too before it has opened its doors for business, is beyond a question of doubt as to its solvency, and when the management of its affairs are in the hands of such conservative and successful business men as J. A. Strowbridge, Wm. McFall, F. E. Beach, G. A. Mooney, Wm. Dunbar, A. B. Steinbach and John Kenworthy of Portland, Geo. P. Hughes of Salem, Milton Hale of Albany, R. Alexander of Pendleton, and S. H. Friendly of Eugene City; there is but little danger that the interests of the patrons will in any way suffer by any mismanagement. The Pacific is now thoroughly equipped for the transaction of business, and with their preconceived plan of refusing all reckless risks of whatever description, they are certain to become one of the leading insurance companies on the Pacific coast.

## E. S. LARSEN & CO.

The Leading Commission House of Portland—Groceries and Commission.

One of the best known and most reliable commission houses of the Northwest is the house of E. S. Larsen & Co., at Nos. 112-14 Front street, Portland, Oregon. This firm was established in 1881, and in the seven years of their existence they have succeeded in building up one of the largest trades in their line of any house in Portland. The manager of the firm's business in the city is Mr. E. S. Larsen, a gentleman of many years' practical experience in his line, and the success that the firm has attained is largely due to his efforts.

E. S. Larsen & Co. are agents for the principal first class trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and also sell money orders and issue drafts and letters of credit on all parts of Europe. Cabin plans of the regular steamers of the great lines that ply regularly on the Atlantic can be seen at the office of this firm at any time, and passengers intent on this journey will do well to consult this house before embarking; as also those desiring sending for friends in the old countries.

The firm of E. S. Larsen & Co. occupy storeroom on Front street, 50x100 feet on the ground floor, in addition to which they have the use of a large basement, which is now stored full of goods. Their large stock of flour and feed is kept stored in outside warehouses. This firm receives goods of all kinds on consignment and their opportunities for handling large consignments allows them to promise quick sales and prompt returns. Their business now covers all parts of the Northwest, and they do a very large business in importing butter and eggs from the East direct.

They also own and control several shingle mills in Oregon and Washington territory, the product of which they are now shipping East. They ship shingles in large quantities to nearly all the Eastern states and territories.

## ZAN BROTHERS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Wood and Willow Ware, Brooms, Brushes, Etc.

This firm deserves the full support of every manufacturer in the Pacific Northwest. Unlike many of our other important commercial houses who follow only the usual routine of commercial barter, simply buying and selling, they have followed not only the regular routine of their business, but from the very day that they first commenced business they inaugurated the system of manufacturing the needed commodities at home. In this wide departure from the old established methods of their rivals they obtained nothing but signal success, they having in the face of great obstacles nursed the infant industry that they first started to their present large and extensive work-shops. They have all along had to contend not only with a very limited market, but they have also been forced into direct competition with the large and thoroughly established similar institutions of California, which previous to the establishment of Zan Brothers in this city controlled the entire trade of the Pacific coast. Zan Brothers have not only compelled the California manufacturers in their line to retire from this, their once undisputed field, the Pacific Northwest, but they have completely turned the tables on their former competitors, and are now shipping many of their Oregon products into the California field. After subduing their California rivals, on the completion of the several transcontinental railways centering in Portland, they were brought into direct contact with new and stronger competitors from the East. These new rivals for the trade of the Pacific Northwest placed their products on the market, which, by the way, were of the cheapest and most inferior grade, and with the assistance of some of Portland's jobbing houses, who have shown the least preference toward the home manufacturer, even when they conceded the superiority of the same article, and the price demanded was no higher than the article of Eastern manufacture could be bought for, they partly succeeded in commanding a fair share of the trade.

If predictions regarding the future of this large and popular firm count for aught, it is safe to assert, considering the enterprise and energy displayed by this firm in the past, that it will only be a comparatively short time in the future, until the Eastern manufacturer with his inferior lines of goods, as compared with the latter lines carried by Zan Bros., will be driven entirely out of the market. The need of supporting home industry can not be too strongly impressed on every inhabitant of this sparsely settled country, and it is safe to say that every dealer in the Northwest who lends his patronage to so deserving an industry as the one carried on by Zan Brothers in Oregon can but be benefited thereby; however indirect that benefit may be. This paper is permitted by this firm to state clearly and distinctly that they desire not a single dollar's worth of patronage from any dealer except at prices for which similar goods imported from other markets can be purchased for here. Zan Brothers now occupy large store rooms at Nos. 1 and 3 North Front street, Portland, and their store here, located in the very heart of the wholesale district of the city, is well stocked with the best goods in the market. Their large steam factory is located at St. Johns, five miles down the Willamette from Portland, and here they keep constantly at work a large force of men; in addition to which they own a large broom factory at No. 14 Front street, Portland, which is the largest factory of the kind on the coast. Zan Brothers are to-day the leading firm in their line in the Northwest, and it is safe to say that for reliability and fair treatment of their patrons, no firm on the coast to-day enjoys a better reputation.

## HENRY EVERDING.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hay, Grain and Staple Groceries.

Henry Everding, at No. 45 and 47 Front street, Portland Or., is to-day the oldest and best known commission man in the state of Oregon and, for that matter, in the entire Northwest. He has been constantly in business in the same line, and in the same city for twenty-four years past, having opened his first store in Portland in the year 1864. He does a general wholesale and retail business in hay, grain, feed and staple groceries, and is a general commission merchant. He makes a specialty of dairy produce and country produce in general, and it can be said here that in the line of butter and eggs he handles only Oregon production. He has never, since he first opened his doors to business in Portland, handled a pound of California produce of any kind, and in the times of the greatest scarcity of eggs and butter here he never shipped a carload from the East of these luxuries of the table into Portland. Mr. Everding believes in patronizing the farmer of the locality where he does business and the fact of his always having on hand only the best and freshest goods in his line obtainable, is the secret of the unprecedented success that he has attained in the field where he has so long operated. The farmer knows that he can always depend on selling his farm produce to Mr. Everding, even when Eastern and California goods of the same description can be bought in the market for less money, and if there is a merchant in Portland that the grange feels disposed to favor it is the house where he has always been favored. The customers who have so long traded with Mr. Everding, having always found the best goods in the market at his place, are not disposed to give their patronage to other commission men, and, as a consequence, he holds all his old trade and is yearly gaining new customers. He keeps six men constantly employed in his store, and has all the latest improvements in the shape of elevator, etc. He occupies the first and second stories of the building, with a ground space of 50x100 feet. He handles Willamette valley produce almost to the exclusion of the products of all other sections, and it is his constant aim to keep no stock in his store that he cannot conscientiously offer to his customers.

## MERCHANT TAILORS.

Phillips & Co., occupying fine rooms in the "Blank Block," Commercial street, over Ehrang's store, are the best cutters and fitters in Salem. In their work they use nothing but the best materials and in all cases, they guarantee first-class work. The senior member of the firm, Mr. Phillips, is a practical tailor of many years' experience, and his customers can depend on reaping the benefit of his long experience.

## HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Leading Dealers in Harness, Saddlery, Etc., Etc.

Largest Stock of Saddles, Harness, Saddlery Hardware, Collars, Etc., in Portland—Only Collar Factory in the City.

At 108 and 110 Front street, Portland, Or., is located one of the large saddlery houses of the coast. This is the old stand of J. B. Congle, who was known throughout the entire Northwest as the pioneer saddle and harness dealer of the state. His successor in business, Mr. C. H. Hogan, is a gentleman who is thoroughly acquainted with the business he has taken on his hands. He has had an experience extending over ten years, and has in every respect a thorough understanding of the demands of his trade. This house was established in Corvallis, Or., in 1852, where it was kept for ten years, doing, in the meantime, the largest harness and saddlery business of any single house in the state. In the year 1862 Mr. Congle, yielding to the increasing demands of his trade, moved his establishment to Portland, where it has since remained. At the time of his death, not long since, he had built up one of the most successful business houses in the metropolis of the Northwest, and his successor, Mr. Hogan, comprehending fully the possibilities of his far-reaching trade in the section of country of which Portland is the natural distributing center, has gone to work in a manner and with a determination that will insure the establishment of one of the largest business houses in the Pacific Northwest.

The first important move on the part of the new proprietor is the establishment of a large horse collar factory, the only one in the city. The matter of the establishment of a similar industry has often been canvassed among the old dealers of the city, but heretofore none of them has had sufficient enterprise to undertake it. This factory will add an important manufacturing enterprise to Portland's industries. In this factory a large force of men will be given constant employment, and the output will go far toward supplying the demand in Oregon, Washington and Idaho for goods of this description. These collars are already meeting with a most ready sale, and as only the very best material is used in their manufacture, they are certain to become the most popular collar in the market. It is claimed for these collars manufactured by this firm, that they are the cheapest as well as the best collar in the market to-day, and aside from any spirit of loyalty to the industries of our own section, the new industry is deserving of the most liberal support from the people of the Northwest.

In addition to the manufacture of collars, Mr. Hogan also manufactures a very fine line of saddles of all kinds. He, in fact, makes a specialty of collars and saddles. While he gives his special attention to these two lines, he makes in addition all kinds of fine harness. His line of lighter and fancy harness is specially full and complete. It is not to be inferred, however, that the proper attention to the heavy grades of harness is in any way slighted. He carries the usual full line of whips, leather, etc., and is now prepared to supply all orders for anything in its line at the lowest market prices.

It is the intention of Mr. Hogan to cater specially to the jobbing and wholesale trade. He imports his goods from the original manufacturers, receiving everything from first hands direct, and makes a specialty of horse clothing. He has now in stock some of the finest horse blankets and richest imported robes ever brought into this market. His two storerooms, at Nos. 108 and 110 Front street, are 50x100 feet in dimensions, and are filled with the best goods in the market. His factory, on it street in this city, occupies ground space of 50x50 feet. He carries the finest line of imported goods in the market. He has two salesmen constantly on the road, and as great has been the increase in his sales in the last few months that he has found an increase of storeroom absolutely necessary. He will in a short time commence some important alterations in the plan of his present store. It may be well to state in conclusion that purchasers of harness and saddlery of whatever description, cannot do better than make an inspection of the stock of Mr. Hogan before purchasing elsewhere.

## JAPANESE BAZAAR.

Andrew Kan & Co., at No. 147 First street, between Morrison and Alder, Portland, Or., have the finest stock in their line on the Pacific coast. They are direct importers of Japanese and Chinese curiosities and novelties of all kinds; they deal in fine porcelain chinaware, cloissonic, satsuma, bronze, ivory, carvings, silk, crepe and satin embroideries, bric-a-brac, and make a specialty